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GAZA PROTESTERS — Members of the Palestinian fundamentalist group Islamic Jihad at a rally Monday at which a Jihad leader spoke about continuing the "struggle of killing Israelis." The rally was held outside the

home of a 21-year-old suicide bomber on a bicycle who detonated a bomb that killed three Israeli soldiers on Friday. Jihad activists have begun wearing white, the color of the cloth Muslims use to wrap bodies for burial. Page 5.

Asians Look to U.S. For Trade Leadership

Embassy Sit-In Forces Issue of Human Rights

By Paul Blustein and Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — President Bill Clinton found himself caught in an awkward spot on Monday, trying to advance a major trade initiative with some of the world's most authoritarian regimes without appearing callous about human rights.

Mr. Clinton, who came to the summit meeting of Asia-Pacific nations here boasting that his mission would promote U.S. exports in the world's fastest-growing region, was forced to confront the human-rights question after widely publicized demonstrations by protesters favoring independence for the Indonesian-occupied territory of East Timor.

The controversy is threatening to divert attention from the trip's centerpiece, scheduled for unveiling Tuesday — a declaration by the 18 members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum pledging to establish free trade in the region by the early years of the next century.

Administration officials argued that the free-trade proposal would boost human rights in countries like Indonesia and China by spurring economic growth and helping to build a democracy-minded middle class. But that message was hard to convey amid television broadcasts showing rioters battling policemen in Dili, East Timor's capital city, and Timorese students barricaded in the U.S. Embassy, pleading for "the world's only superpower" to help end Indonesia's rule over their territory.

The 29 protesters in the U.S. Embassy submitted a petition to officials Monday calling for the release of about 100 East Timorese arrested over the weekend in Jakarta and in Dili, Agence France-Presse reported. They also demanded the release of the jailed resistance leader, José Xanana Gusmão, so he could take part in talks with Jakarta authorities. And they demanded that the U.S. government help them obtain political asylum in Portugal.

Mr. Clinton said that the United States

Regional Pact Needs GATT to Work, They Say

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — Asian and Pacific leaders are expected to endorse a historic free-trade accord on Tuesday, but they will link its success to ratification by the United States and other major economic powers of the GATT world trade pact, officials said Monday.

Such a move would strengthen the hand of President Bill Clinton as he seeks support from a Republican-controlled Congress in a critical vote on the global Uruguay Round trade accord negotiated by more than 100 countries under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Failure to ratify the Uruguay Round accord, a U.S. official warned Monday, could divide the world into three trade blocs centered in Europe, the Americas and Asia.

After talks with President Jiang Zemin of China, Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama of Japan, President Kim Young Sam of South Korea and Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia, Mr. Clinton said that in each of the meetings there was "strong agreement that the early ratification of GATT would be absolutely essential" to maintain global economic growth and expanding trade.

"It was clear to me that the rest of the world is looking to the United States for leadership on this issue," he said.

Mr. Clinton said he believed discussions Tuesday among leaders of the 18 members of APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, "will allow us to take a critical step forward toward free and open trade throughout the region." The informal summit meeting will take place in the Indonesian city of Bogor.

The APEC leaders met over a working dinner on Monday in Jakarta to discuss their planned declaration at Bogor.

Officials said that on Tuesday, the leaders would probably announce a plan to adopt free and open trade in the Asia-Pacific region by 2020 at the latest for developing countries and by 2010 for developed and newly industrializing economies.

The members of APEC are Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and the United States. They account for half of world production and around 45 percent of global trade.

Officials said APEC leaders were expected to call for the liberalization program to start in 1995 through implementation of agreements made under the Uruguay Round of GATT.

Evidently picking up on this theme, Mr. Clinton noted that one third of U.S. exports already went to the Asia-Pacific region.

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Security Council Refuses to Lift Iraq Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council refused Monday to lift economic sanctions on Iraq.

The 15-nation council rejected Iraq's claim that it has met conditions to lift an oil embargo and other sanctions imposed after its 1990 invasion of Kuwait, said Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. representative to the UN.

The British UN ambassador, Sir David Hannay, said there was no dissent in the 15-member council about retaining the sanctions, imposed in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

"There was no dissent at all," he said. "It was the view of all members who spoke — and I think everybody in the council spoke — that the conditions did not exist for changing the sanctions," Sir David said.

He said there was a "very broad welcome" in the council for a letter received from the Iraqi deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, formally recognizing the independence of Kuwait as demarcated by a UN panel.

The sanctions were extended after the war to force Iraq to help destroy its weap-

ons of mass destruction and to drop claims to Kuwait.

Iraq contends shortages caused by the sanctions are inflicting suffering and death. Washington and its allies say Iraq can afford food and medicine for its people but is aggravating their suffering as a propaganda ploy.

Iraq has refused a chance to sell oil worth \$1.6 billion under UN supervision to pay for food and medicine.

Mrs. Albright also said Iraq has asked for humanitarian exemptions from the UN embargo to import fur coats, brass beds, marble tiling, TVs and VCRs.

She told the council that President Saddam Hussein "has spent half a billion dollars on building literally dozens of opulent new palaces for the exclusive use of his family," according to a U.S. statement. (Page 5.)

In a meeting with Mrs. Albright that lasted just two minutes, Mr. Aziz argued that Iraq had met the conditions for lifting sanctions by recognizing the new UN-drawn Kuwaiti border.

"The council has imposed sanctions on Iraq for certain reasons and those reasons do not exist any more," Mr. Aziz said afterward. (AP, Reuters)

Berlusconi Wins Key Vote In Battle of the Budget

Reuters

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday on a key revenue-raising measure in its 1995 budget.

The vote, on an amnesty in the budget bill for Italians guilty of illegal building work in exchange for a single payment, was 321 to 134.

Opposition filibustering delayed the vote by several hours and many opposition deputies boycotted the ballot.

The 1995 budget, opposed by trade unions that held a protest Saturday attended by a million people, aims to reduce next year's deficit by some 48 trillion lire (\$30 billion) through a mix of spending cuts and revenue increases, mainly in the areas of health care and pensions.

Six trillion lire of the extra revenue is due to come from the measure that Mr. Berlusconi made a confidence issue.

Mr. Berlusconi submitted the confidence vote on the building pardon to block some 250 amendments that had threatened to hold up the budget's passage through Parliament.

It was the first time he had resorted to

such a tactic, but the prime minister gave notice on Monday that his center-right coalition would do it again whenever it thought the budget was in danger.

"This is not an act of weakness or of arrogance but an act of respect toward voters who elected this government,"

Before the vote, dozens of members of the leftist Progressives bloc asked to address the Chamber of Deputies in a tactic designed to hold up proceedings for hours.

Accusing Mr. Berlusconi of riding roughshod over Parliament, they vowed to wreck passage of the entire budget if the government resorted to confidence votes on other provisions, including bitterly contested pension reforms.

"Our stand on this confidence vote should serve as a warning," Famiano Crucianelli, of the hard-line Communist Refoundation Party, said on the floor. "This arbitrariness and arrogance must stop."

Luigi Berlinguer, the Progressives parliamentary leader, said his group would leave the chamber before the vote. "We will return to our seats when the rules are restored," he said.

By law, Parliament must approve the budget by the end of the year.

Kiosk

U.S. Will Stick To Haiti Schedule

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Clinton administration plans no acceleration in the troop withdrawal from Haiti despite Republican wishes, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Monday.

"They will not all be out by Thanksgiving by a long shot," Mr. Perry said. "Our plan, as we've announced before, is to reduce to about 9,000 troops in Haiti by the end of the month," the secretary added. "There will be further reductions in December."

Fresh Talks on Ulster

LONDON (APF) — Prime Minister John Major said Monday that his government hoped to start talks on Northern Ireland with representatives of loyalist paramilitary forces by the end of the year.

His announcement comes five weeks after the Ulster loyalists declared a cease-fire, and two-and-a-half months after the Irish Republican Army called a cessation.

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Dow Jones	Trib Index	
Up 28.26 3829.73	Down 0.17% 114.25	
The Dollar		
New York	Mon. close	previous close
DM	1.5446	1.5313
Pound	1.5865	1.5869
Yen	98.30	97.725
FF	5.3095	5.264

In U.S., a Peculiar War Cry 'Militias' on Guard Against Washington

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

BRUTUS, Michigan — On a raw, damp weekend morning near this town at the top of Lake Michigan, some 100 members of a group calling itself the Michigan Militia have convened amid the scrub pine to practice military techniques many long ago forgot.

Although the training is unsophisticated and the breathing ragged for the middle-aged self-styled warriors, the purpose of the assault maneuvers and target practice is deadly serious, they say. The Michigan Militia is preparing to defend itself against the U.S. government.

In the six months since it was formed here in Emmet County, the organization has started chapters, or "brigades,"

throughout Michigan, said Ray Southwell, the group's information officer.

Similar groups, which all call themselves militias, have sprung up in at least 20 states, from Florida to Washington State, say civil liberties and research organizations that track the movement.

What they have in common is opposition to gun control. But most of them also harbor far-fetched conspiracy theories that the federal government wants to utterly control the lives of citizens and will crush those who resist, by means up to and including using United Nations troops with old Soviet military equipment. They are, by and large, all-white groups.

The Justice Department says it does not monitor the so-called militia movement, and the civil liberties organizations that track it say it is impossible to determine how many people are involved. But the experts contend, the numbers are not as important as what the movement represents: alienation so acute among a small group of Americans that they are arming themselves against what they see as an apocalyptic takeover.

The militia movement is a widespread phenomenon, involving people in every region of the country, linked together by

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Mideast Peace Seizes Sunny Beachhead

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

SHARM EL SHEIKH, Egypt — Watch out, Portofino and St. Tropez: here comes the "Red Sea Riviera."

There are differences, of course. Here on Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, the landscape is mostly desert, security checkpoints abound, and beaches are marked with signs prohibiting topless sunbathing, "in accordance with Egyptian law."

But as peace spreads across the Middle East, Egypt, Jordan and Israel are sharing proposals to tap the vast tourism potential of their common coast, a snorkeler's paradise where tropical reefs swarm with some of the world's most dazzling varieties of fish.

More than just a clever marketing gim-

mick, the still-evolving blueprint embraces transportation links, international marinas, joint protection of natural areas — even a proposal for cross-border windsurfing.

"We are talking about making it one agglomeration, to establish complementary activities," said Adel Rady, technical director for Egypt's Tourist Development Authority. "None of this would have been possible unless there was a peaceful environment."

But some fear the boom could be ephemeral. Despite the recent peace treaty between Israel and Jordan — Israel and Egypt made peace in 1979 — terrorism and political instability continue to cast long shadows on the region, causing jitters in a

tourism industry notoriously sensitive to both.

Even more ominous, perhaps, are growing environmental threats to the delicate living reef. With financial help from the European Union, Egypt has embarked on a race against time to establish parks and protected coastal zones in a rare attempt to balance preservation with the pressing economic needs of a Third World country.

"If the government doesn't move fast, this will all die here," said Annatina Pinosch, manager of the Movenpick Hotel in Sharm el Sheikh's Naama Bay, where the number of hotels has tripled in the last four years. "The corals we are selling in Europe — this will go."

Not long ago, an integrated tourist zone

See SINAI, Page 4

Yeltsin Tells His Generals: Shape Up Army

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Speaking on Monday to top military commanders, President Boris N. Yeltsin expressed unpopularity with their work, urged greater military readiness and said he expected new frictions with the United States under a Congress controlled by the Republican Party.

After the victory of conservatives at the U.S. midterm election, we can expect a certain toughening of the U.S. stand in foreign policy and military issues," Mr. Yeltsin said. He said the government should establish closer ties to the Republicans "to balance our relations."

But he concentrated on military matters, at a delicate time for the armed forces, which have been shaken by scandal, with persistent allegations of corruption in the press.

The job of the defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, is thought to be on the line after Mr. Yeltsin dismissed one of his deputies, General Malvi P. Burlakov. The former commander of Soviet troops in Eastern Germany, General Burlakov is alleged to have profited by the illegal sale of fuel, arms and real estate during their withdrawal.

General Grachev sat with Mr. Yeltsin, and the two exchanged pleasantries, as they did during the final of the Kremlin Cup tennis tournament on Sunday. Mr. Yeltsin wants to keep General Grachev, who has been loyal and has tried to downsize the military and redefine its doctrine in better keeping with a new, more democratic Russia.

But in his address, Mr. Yeltsin hinted that more personnel changes were to come by speaking so openly about the shortcomings of the military command. And he said he was scheduling separate meetings with the commanders of the various services within the armed forces.

Mr. Yeltsin said that commanders were not taking full responsibility for their sol-

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EU Hails Swedish Vote, but Now Worries About the East

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Union celebrated the membership endorsement of Swedish voters on Monday, but the festive atmosphere may not last long.

With northern enlargement effectively ensured, Europe's leaders now turn their sights to the much more complex task of embracing the fledgling democracies of Eastern Europe, a job that will dominate the EU agenda through the end of the decade.

That will require a far-reaching examination of the bloc's governing procedures, including the limiting or scrapping of the national veto, at a conference starting in 1996. That is a prospect that is already polarizing France as next spring's presidential

election approaches and that threatens to isolate Britain from its partners.

"It will become ever more apparent that our decision-making process is too cumbersome," a German diplomat said. "We have to do something about it."

In addition, the Union will have to agree on a drastic overhaul of the farm and development subsidies that make up the vast bulk of EU spending if it is to afford membership for the poorer Eastern neighbors.

Still, officials were ebullient Monday after Sweden followed voters in Austria and Finland in approving EU membership. The verdict "once again confirms the great attractiveness of united Europe," said the German chancellor, Helmut Kohl.

Business leaders had campaigned

vigorously for a "yes" vote, saying EU membership was vital to maintain Sweden's attractiveness for investment. Financial markets endorsed that view on Monday as the Swedish stocks jumped more than 2 percent, interest rates declined and the krona surged more than 1 percent to 4.6840 Deutsche marks.

The result also boosted prospects that voters in Norway would approve membership on Nov. 28. Polls show that Norwegians, who rejected membership in 1972, would be inclined to do so again but would split evenly after a Swedish "yes."

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland urged voters on Monday to follow their neighbors rather than standing isolated on the doorstep of Europe, while the Center Party leader, Anne

Lahnstein, head of the "no" campaign, warned against government "scare tactics."

EU officials said a rejection in Norway would not be too damaging or surprising, given the country's fierce independence. In contrast, the Swedish vote was pivotal because the country is the richest, most populous and most influential diplomatically of the four applicants.

The internal reforms needed to prepare the Union for taking on as many as 10 Eastern countries are already proving divisive, though. Karl Lamers, a member of the Bundestag and a confidant of Mr. Kohl's, has caused a stir by calling for a core group of countries led by Germany, France and the Benelux nations to blaze a trail of deeper integration, including a single

currency, even as the Union membership expands.

In France, meanwhile, Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist presidential candidate, has appealed to EU skeptics by calling for a referendum before adopting a single currency.

No French Referendum

European Affairs Minister Alain Lamassoure ruled out the prospect of a French referendum on European monetary union on Monday but said a plebiscite on a new treaty widening the Union to the East was likely, Reuters reported from Paris.

Asked on Radio Monte Carlo if France's center-right government expected a referendum before accepting a single currency, Mr. Lamassoure replied: "This problem is already settled."

WORLD BRIEFS

French Agency Holds Protest in Zaïre

NAIROBI (Reuters) — The French agency Doctors Without Borders stopped all operations on Monday in Rwandan refugee camps around the eastern Zaïrean town of Bukavu.

The agency said it wanted to protest against deteriorating security in the Bukavu camps and said that unless international action was taken it would be forced to withdraw all remaining teams from Zaïre.

"In Bukavu the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that it is now ethically impossible for Doctors Without Borders to continue aiding and abetting the perpetrators of the Rwandan genocide," the French medical aid agency said in a statement.

Members of the former Rwandan authorities, military and militias exert total control over tens of thousands of civilians in the camps in Bukavu, the agency said.

Jobs and Crime and EU Occupy Kohl

BONN (Combined Dispatches) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl unveiled a legislative program Monday that he hopes will keep his weakened coalition government from collapsing before its four years are up.

Mr. Kohl listed job creation, crime fighting and the eastward expansion of the European Union among its top priorities.

The Bundestag, the lower house of Parliament, is scheduled to vote Tuesday on whether to confirm Mr. Kohl as chancellor. (AP, Reuters)

Lawmakers Scuffle in Islamabad

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Opposition lawmakers fought with government supporters and shouted down President Farooq Leghari during his state of the union address in Parliament on Monday.

A cordon of police moved quickly to protect the president and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto as opponents pushed toward the front of the National Assembly. Outside the hall, Bhutto supporters wrestled with opponents. Police officers broke up fights in corridors, stairwells and in the lobby. At least three opposition lawmakers were injured.

Delors Vows Decision by Christmas

PARIS (AFP) — The outgoing head of the European Union, Jacques Delors, said Monday that he would make clear "before Christmas" his decision on whether to run in the French presidential election in May.

Mr. Delors, who is to step down on Jan. 26, said on French radio that if he opted to be a candidate he would make no formal announcement until after that date. But he said that "if I decided not to run, then I would give notice of this well before Jan. 25." He added: "It will be before Christmas."

Khmer Rouge Warns Off Westerners

PHNOM PENH (AP) — The Khmer Rouge on Monday warned Westerners, three of whom were killed recently by the guerrilla group, not to risk their lives by working in Cambodia.

The statement was carried by the clandestine radio of the guerrillas, who are battling the central government. It specifically warned nationals of the United States, France and Australia.

Reacting to the broadcast, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, one of the government's two prime ministers, expressed hope that the guerrillas would not continue to threaten foreigners who work for humanitarian organizations in Cambodia.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Warning on Some Commuter Flights

WASHINGTON (AP) — An international association of aircraft passengers advised its members on Monday to avoid flying on small regional and commuter aircraft.

"Commuter aircraft with under 31 seats are the real hazard," warned David Stempier, executive director of the International Airline Passengers Association. Mr. Stempier urged members of the association who are booking flights to ask what type of plane they will fly and, if it is a small one, ask to be placed on a flight with a larger aircraft.

The association reported that during 15 years there had been 29 fatal accidents involving aircraft with less than 31 seats and just one involving a regional plane with 31 or more seats.

The French Transport Ministry said Monday it had reached agreement with the former Austrian Formula One motor racing champion Niki Lauda under which his airline will be allowed to use Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport, north of Paris. Mr. Lauda had threatened to fly without permission to the more convenient Orly Airport, south of the city, on Tuesday to dramatize his demand for landing rights there. (Reuters)

The new Kansai International Airport serving Tokyo has resulted in delays to some flights to Europe from Narita and other Japanese airports because of a "traffic jam" over Siberia, airlines say. (Bloomberg)

Walt Disney World in Orlando, Florida, plans a \$2 billion expansion to try to recapture an audience that has dropped to about 29 million visitors this year, down by 5 million since 1990. The Orlando Sentinel reported. The expansion includes an animal theme park, a water park, and three hotels. (AP)

SAS has cut its lowest tourist fares to 55 destinations by between 17 and 27 percent under certain conditions. The tickets must be bought between now and the end of the year for trips between Jan. 9 and March 27. Two adults must travel together on the weekend. Children under 18 travel for half fare. (AFP)

Bosnian Serb Attack Nears Croatia Border

Warnings of Intervention Over Bihac

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Serbs rolling back gains by the government army moved closer to the Croatian border Monday, provoking a warning by Croatia that it was considering military intervention in Bosnia.

United Nations officials monitoring the fighting in the Bihac pocket in extreme northwestern Croatia said Bosnia Serb troops over the past few days have regained 80 percent of the territory in the region lost to the mostly Muslim government army in recent weeks.

A UN spokesman, Major Hervé Gourmelon, spoke of firefights 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) east of the Bihac city center, just 10 kilometers east of the Croatian border.

Government troops defending Bihac are sandwiched between Bosnian Serb troops and rebel Serbs in Croatia to the north and west who have provided artillery cover to their Bosnian Serb brethren.

Croatian officials have seized on the involvement of rebel Serbs on Croatian territory in the Bihac fighting, Croatia's government is increasingly frustrated at the failure of UN-mediated talks to return control of the one-third of Croatia captured by the rebel Serbs in 1991 and might use the turmoil to attack the Serbs.

The clearest warning of possible Croatian military involvement was given Monday by Darko Bekic, Croatia's ambassador to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Mr. Bekic was quoted by Croatia's HINA news agency as saying that if Bihac falls, "we will be forced to assist neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina."

Early this month, a Muslim-Bosnian Croatian alliance captured the city of Kupres, handing Serbs their worst defeat

since they went to war in 1992 after Bosnia seceded from Yugoslavia. The Serbs are now responding.

Although Bosnian Serb forces pressed ahead with their counterattack on Bihac, UN peacekeepers said they would not intervene to halt the onslaught around a designated "safe area."

The Security Council met in emergency session on Sunday and condemned the latest fighting there, expressing particular concern over the role of the Croatian Serbs.

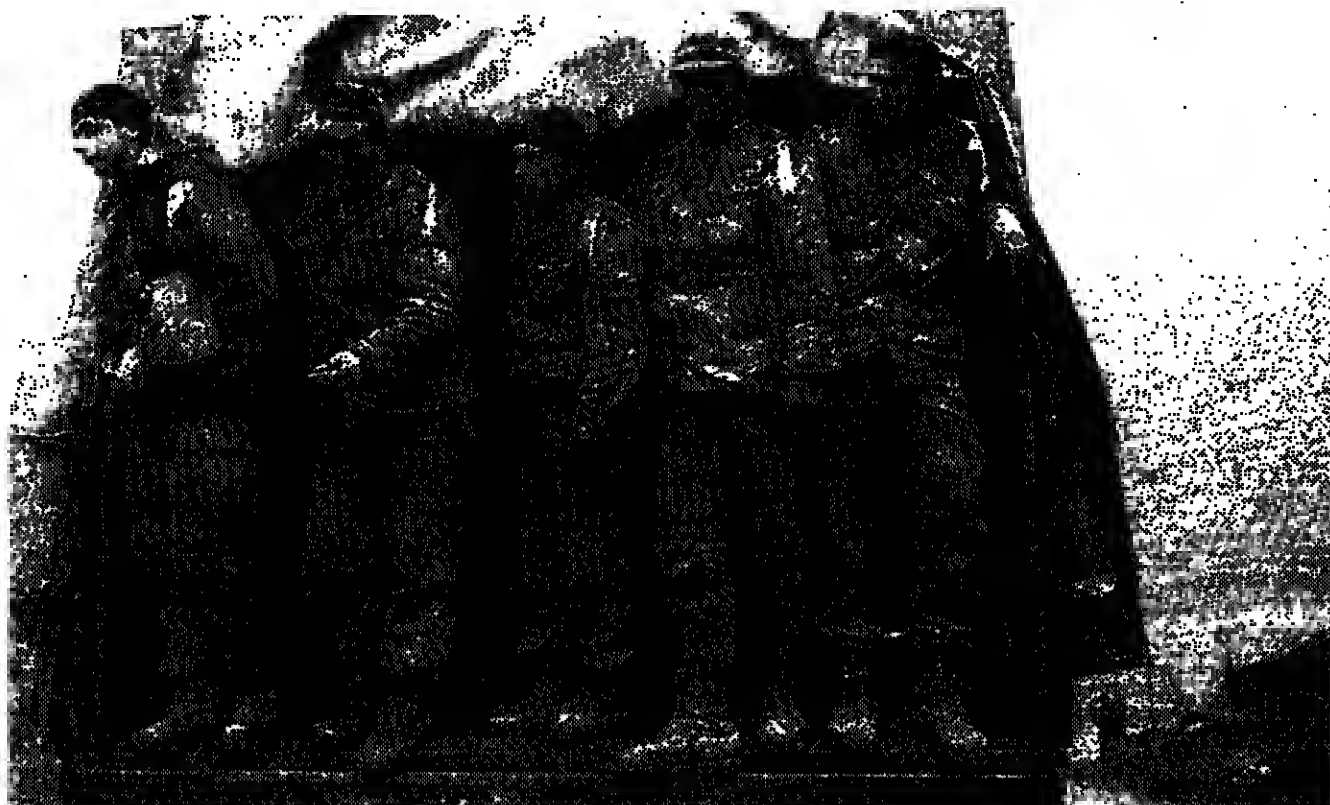
But the Bosnian prime minister, Haris Silajdzic, on Monday called the UN statement "meaningless" and urged the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to carry out air strikes to stop attacks by Bosnian Serb forces and rebel Serbs in Croatia.

"They should order NATO air strikes against Serb positions — not one-and-a-half bombs but a real air strike," Mr. Silajdzic said during a visit to London. Now, he said, the Serbs were attacking "across all borders."

The UN special representative in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, has played down any suggestion that the United Nations Protection Force might step in around Bihac.

Earlier Monday, Lieutenant Colonel Tim Spicer, a UN spokesman, warned Serbs against crossing the Una River, which forms the border of the Bihac pocket. Such a move would be a violation of the "safe area."

NATO air strikes could be ordered to protect "safe areas," as has been done in the past. Major Gourmelon said the Bihac area suffered heavy Serbian shelling overnight. He singled out the village of Orjanica just south of Bihac. (AP, Reuters)



Soldiers of the Bosnian government awaiting orders Monday at an observation post on Mount Igman near Sarajevo.

NATO Chief Will Hold Talks in U.S. on Embargo

Reuters

NOORDWIJK, Netherlands — NATO's secretary-general, Willy Claes, will fly to the United States this week for high-level talks on President Bill Clinton's decision to stop enforcing an arms embargo against Bosnian Muslims.

European diplomats said Mr. Claes would go to New York on Wednesday and meet with the United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, on Thursday before moving on to Washington for talks with senior administration officials.

A North Atlantic Treaty Organization source said Mr. Claes would be prepared to stay in America until early next week to meet Mr. Clinton personally to discuss the move, which has dismayed NATO's European partners.

Mr. Clinton is currently on a tour of Asian countries and it was not immediately clear if he would be able to meet with Mr. Claes.

A Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that the U.S. move to withdraw from a naval blockade in the Adriatic would have little impact militarily.

Britain joined France in calling for an urgent meeting of the so-called "contact group" on Bosnia — made up of the United States, Germany, Britain, France and Russia — to discuss the issue.

Both countries have said they will pull their peacekeepers out of the former Yugoslavia if the arms embargo collapses.

Pope Urges Church to Atone for Errors

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II urged the Roman Catholic Church on Monday to mark the third millennium of Christianity starting in the year 2000, by atoning for transgressions, including what he termed "acquiescence" in human rights abuses under the totalitarian regimes of the 20th century.

Although in uncertain health at the age of 74, the Pope also suggested in a letter preparing for "The Great Jubilee" that he was counting on being part of the celebrations, just over five years hence, by embarking on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

The Pope's letter seemed to echo suggestions he made in May that the church should atone for errors over the past 2,000 years as it looks forward to the next millennium.

While he did not go into detail, the error most commonly referred to by critics is the Nazi era, when the Vatican, its adver-

saries assert, did nothing to speak out against the Holocaust, an accusation the church denies by saying it acted covertly to shield Jews from Nazi persecution.

The Spanish Inquisition was also a period marked by the forced conversion of Jews and the persecution of heretics that the Pope seemed to be evoking when he spoke in his 71-page letter Monday of "acquiescence given, especially in certain centuries, to intolerance and even the use of violence in the service of truth."

In modern times, the Pope said: "How can we not lament the lack of discernment, which at times became even acquiescence, shown by many Christians concerning the violation of fundamental human rights by totalitarian regimes?"

The 20th century, he said, had been "scarred by the first and second world wars, by the experience of concentration camps and by horrendous massacres."

The thrust of the papal letter was to ascribe blame for such "acquiescence" to individuals rather than the Vatican as an institution. However, he said, historical circumstances did "not exonerate the church from the obligation to express profound regret for the weakness of so many of her sons and daughters who sinned by their face."

The question of atonement for Catholic errors is sensitive because it implies fallibility in the church's depiction of its truth as universal.

Flawless Inaugural for Channel Train

PARIS — Hundreds of passengers left Paris, London and Brussels on Monday morning on the inaugural public run of high-speed trains through the Channel Tunnel.

French and British railroad officials bope the trains under the English Channel will compete with the heavy air traffic between Paris and London.

The Eurostar passenger train left Paris for its three-hour, six-minute ride to downtown London on schedule at 8:07 A.M. with 794 passengers aboard.

Ten minutes after leaving the Gare du Nord, the 18-car train hit its top speed of 302 kph (187 mph). Later, it cut its speed to 100 mph as it passed through the 31.4-mile tunnel from a point near Calais, France, to Folkestone, England.

Other trains left London for Paris and for the three-hour, 15-minute trip to Brussels through

the \$16 billion tunnel. All trains arrived without incident. The train from London got to Paris four minutes ahead of schedule.

First-class passengers pay the equivalent of \$311 for a round trip, while those in second class pay \$248. If they reserve 14 days or more in advance, the cost is \$152. Children under 12 travel for half price, and children under 4 ride free.

Commercial service is beginning with two round-trips a day on each route. Departures are expected about every hour when traffic reaches its capacity in the second half of 1995.

The Anglo-French company Eurotunnel, which built and operates the tunnel, said Monday it had revenues of \$6.38 million in the three months ending Sept. 30. The company says delays in opening the Channel Tunnel would cut projected revenues by about 75 percent for the year.

USAir Denies News Report Of Plane Safety Problems

The Associated Press

ARLINGTON, Virginia — USAir says a report claiming the airline repeatedly violated federal flight regulations contains false or misleading statements, but The New York Times is standing by its story.

The Times reported that the airline has allowed jets to leave gates without enough fuel at least nine times and once used a jet for 13 days despite a dangerous crack in a wing flap.

"It is a fair and accurate story, it speaks for itself," said Gene Roberts, the newspaper's managing editor.

A statement from the USAir, based in Arlington, defended its safety record. "The Federal Aviation Administration has kept USAir under intense scrutiny for almost the past two years," the company said. "The FAA knows our shades of gray when it comes to safety. An airline either operates safely, or it is not allowed to fly."

Monday MONDAY SPORTS

In addition to the daily sports pages, Monday Sports is expanded to include full weekend results of international sporting events. On these pages, you'll find the results of tennis, soccer, football, basketball, rugby, golf and many other sports.

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THE AMERICAS / ON TO DES MOINES

With Clinton Vulnerable, the Republican Wallflowers Begin to Blossom

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — So, Mr. Big Shot Republican. You just won control of the Senate. Where do you go next?

Des Moines. Rather than head for the Capitol to plot legislative strategy, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, who is in line to be majority leader, went to Iowa, where the earliest presidential caucuses will be.

Senator Phil Gramm of Texas was also there. So was Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, who also visited New Hampshire on Monday, traditional home of the first primary.

For months, Republicans with designs on the White House had been coy about their plans, even though some had lined up campaign managers, pollsters and media consultants. But, now that the midterm elections have ended in a Republican landslide, many have dropped the charade. While no one

has formally announced, candidates are openly running for president.

Mr. Dole said he was in Iowa to attend a postelection party for Governor Terry E. Branstad. Mr. Gramm was more direct. Friday, he said he was "just basically visiting people" to talk about the 1994 campaign and his own effort for 1996.

Mr. Gramm said on Sunday that he planned to file papers Monday or Tuesday to start his campaign. Mr. Specter announced Monday that he had formed a committee to explore whether he should seek his party's presidential nomination.

The interest in Des Moines became even more pronounced after President Bill Clinton's humiliation over his party's loss in both houses of Congress. And his weakened hold on the government and the electorate may motivate even more prospective presidential candidates who were wavering until now.

"Anybody who has any credentials at all is going to take half a stab at it," said Alex Castellanos, a

Republican consultant whose company has worked for Mr. Dole and Mr. Gramm and who is being courted by them for 1996. "Ultimately, it may boil down to a bunch of old faces. The big question is: Is there anybody new out there, or is it going to have to be a person like a Phil Gramm or a Bob Dole in carry the water for us?"

The current climate is the flip side of four years ago, when star Democrats resisted running, figuring that President George Bush had a clear shot for reelection in the aftermath of the Gulf War. Most Democrats did not announce until late 1991.

This year, many Republicans are expected to announce soon after New Year's. Particularly in view of the election results, many see Mr. Clinton as a one-term president who could face strong primary challenges from Democrats on the left and the right.

Another important calculation is that Republicans won the governorships in seven of the eight states with the most electoral votes, handing the

party's nominee an enormous organizational and fund-raising advantage.

Republican contenders wasted no time in trying to turn the rout to their advantage. Several campaigned actively for various candidates this fall and, indeed, they took credit for playing a role in the outcome.

Some, like Mr. Gramm, went so far as to say the election was a referendum on their presidential bids. "If voters endorsed the position that has been advocated by anyone who is likely to run for president in '96," he said, "they endorsed the positions that I have been advocating — that we need less government and more individual freedom."

But Mr. Clinton can take some solace in knowing that no Republican has yet caught fire with the party faithful. Somehow, Republicans will have to settle on a candidate with broad enough appeal to satisfy the party's diverse factions.

Should the standard-bearer be a hard-line conservative like Mr. Gramm? A popular figure with religious conservatives like former Vice President Dan Quayle?

Or perhaps a more moderate contender like Mr. Specter, who favors abortion rights? Republicans may have a harder time in 1996 than in 1994 because Republicans in Congress will now be expected to perform and produce.

The 1996 campaign could be the last chance for a generation of the best-known Republican faces who were shut out during the Reagan-Bush monopoly on the White House, including Mr. Dole, Mr. Gramm and Jack F. Kemp, a former congressman from upstate New York who was housing secretary in the Bush administration.

Another familiar contender is Mr. Quayle, but he is young enough to have a shot in the years ahead. Some of his advisers have suggested that he wait.

Homosexuals See Some Gains in Elections

By David W. Dunlap

New York Times Service

DALLAS — Although they lost several major allies and face a far more conservative and hostile Congress, homosexuals and their allies saw gains in last week's election.

"People are in mourning, as they well should be," said Sheila James Kuehl, speaking at a conference in Dallas sponsored by the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. "Yet, we defeated two anti-gay initiatives, and 24 lesbian or gay officials were re-elected or newly elected."

Ms. Kuehl became the first openly homosexual candidate elected to the California legislature, winning in a state assembly district that includes Santa Monica.

The initiatives she referred to, in Oregon and Idaho, would have prohibited laws protecting homosexuals, as a class, from discrimination in housing and employment.

The measures would also have restricted minors' access to materials about homosexuality in public libraries and would have forbidden public school teachers from presenting homosexuality as normal.

"Basic rights have been defended in Oregon," said Julie Davis, campaign manager for the Nu Nu 13 Committee, named for the defeated initiative, Measure 13.

Oregon voters also re-elected four openly homosexual or bisexual members of the 60-seat House of Representatives. A fifth gay candidate was in a race that was still too close to call.

Voters in Phoenix sent an openly gay man, Ken Cheuvront, to the Arizona House of Representatives for the first time. Two of five seats open on San Francisco's Board of Su-

pervisors were won by lesbians and another by a gay man. Three gay U.S. Representatives — Barney Frank and Gerry E. Studds of Massachusetts and Steven Gunderson of Wisconsin — were re-elected.

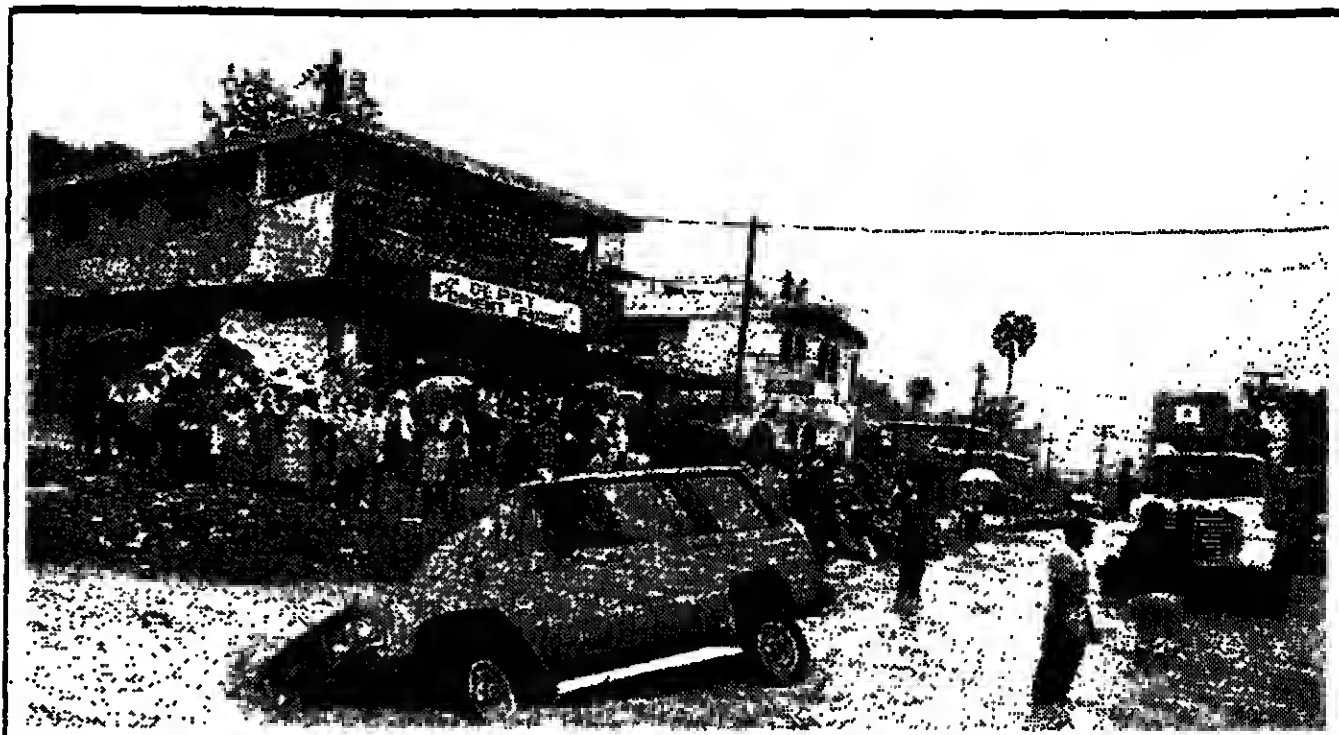
While homosexual candidates made strides in local races around the nation, however, two statewide candidates lost: Karen S. Bernstein, who ran for attorney general in New York, and Tony Miller, who ran for secretary of state in California.

When some 1,000 gay and lesbian organizers from around the country began arriving on Wednesday for the five-day strategy session convened by the task force, they did so knowing that political allies like Governor Ann Richards of Texas had been defeated.

"People were not only frustrated but fearful, saying things like, 'This is looking like a scarier place to live,'" said Deborah Johnson-Rolon, co-chairwoman of the task force, which advocates equality and civil rights for homosexuals.

She said the mood changed as word spread that two dozen gay officials had been elected and that Measure 13 in Oregon and a similar measure, Proposition 1 in Idaho, had been rejected, although a similar initiative passed in Alachua County, Florida.

"We realized that we really were making a significant amount of progress," Ms. Johnson-Rolon said.



TROPICAL STORM HITS HAITI — A vehicle being washed away watched by residents of Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The storm killed at least 100 Haitians and left thousands homeless. It also hit the eastern coast of Florida.

POLITICAL NOTES

A Tightening of the Loopholes

WASHINGTON — In addition to denying the Clinton administration the power to set a legislative agenda for the 104th Congress, it is now becoming clear that the Nov. 8 elections will make it more difficult for the White House to assert its social and political priorities by issuing new regulations.

Before the election, the administration had hoped to accomplish through regulation some of the things that the 103rd Congress had refused to do through legislation, like tightening environmental restrictions on mining.

But with Republicans having captured both houses of Congress, the administration now finds that strategy undermined by the shift in political power.

Every law Congress passes is put into effect through regulations issued by federal agencies, most of them controlled by President Bill Clinton's appointees. That gives the administration, extensive influence over everything from the kinds of automobile Detroit produces to which pesticides farmers use.

But because of the checks and balances between the legislative and executive branches, senior administration officials have begun to recognize that Tuesday's election results have considerably weakened their ability to govern by administrative actions.

It may prove harder for Mr. Clinton to play the regulatory part against a Congress in a distinctly deregulatory mood. (NYT)

Republican Euphoria Cools

WASHINGTON — Republican congressional leaders, having spent most of the last week boasting about what they can accomplish with their new majorities, now acknowledge that there are probably many things they cannot. Even though they now control both houses of Congress for the first time in 40 years, Republican lawmakers said that many items on their conservative agenda might still be out of reach.

"A lot of people are feeling their oats these days," said Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, soon to be the Senate majority leader. "Not everything is going to happen, he said. 'Some of these things we'll have to phase in, or change or modify.'"

Boosting defense spending, slashing farm

subsidies, restricting abortions, removing the ban on assault guns — all these and more will face formidable obstacles when the new Congress convenes in January, the Republican leaders said. (LAT)

In New York, an About-Face

ALBANY, New York — Governor-elect George Pataki will begin a sweeping overhaul of state government this week, seeking to impose his Republican vision on a sprawling bureaucracy guided by Democratic policies and partisans for the last 20 years.

The effort will start with the appointment of commissioners and directors to run some 40 state agencies. The first is expected to be the naming of a budget director, who will be faced with a shortfall of as much as \$4 billion in the next fiscal year.

But the process will eventually entail hiring hundreds of deputies and assistants entrusted with prosaic duties such as issuing drivers' licenses.

By all accounts, the retooling will be extensive. The governor-elect has direct power to replace anywhere from 2,500 to more than 5,000 state officials, and advisers to Mr. Pataki have suggested that they are prepared to make wholesale changes to insure that their control over a bureaucracy largely installed by Democrats is complete.

The philosophies are at such different ends of the spectrum," said John Sweeney, executive director of the state Republican Party, "that I can't imagine there would be many people that will stick around."

Mr. Pataki, 49, faces difficulties above and beyond the normal hurdles confronting any new governor. Republicans have not controlled the executive branch since Malcolm Wilson was governor in 1974, which leaves him no ready pool of professionals schooled in Republican ways of governing. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Peter Hart, a Democratic pollster, arguing that the message of the midterm elections was that people want things done differently in Washington: "A lot had to do with taxes and spending. A lot had to do with the way Congress operates, and in the end voters didn't want a new deal, they wanted a new deck. That's what they got." (WP)

Smoking Out Press Secrets

A Tobacco Firm Sues to Inspect Reporters' Travel Records

By William Glaberson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Journalists sometimes promise to keep the identities of their sources secret. Occasionally, a reporter even goes to jail to keep a pledge of confidentiality.

But what would happen to those solemn promises of secrecy if reporters' credit-card, airline and rental car bills — even private telephone records — could be opened for inspection?

In legal papers filed in a Virginia court last week, many of the country's biggest news organizations argued against an effort by the Philip Morris Cos. to open up reporters' travel and telephone records in search of their sources.

The news organizations were siding with the ABC television network, which was sued by

Philip Morris in March. Philip Morris contends it was libeled by several ABC News programs that said the tobacco industry regularly laced cigarettes with extra nicotine.

Seeking to enter the gargantuan libel suit as friends of the court, the news organizations said the tobacco company's effort to examine reporters' travel and telephone records would violate the First Amendment.

They also said it would discourage whistle-blowers that it "could have far-reaching repercussions affecting the ability of the media to gather news for dissemination to the public."

The suit is raising new questions about whether journalists will be able to keep their secrets or gather new news in an electronic world where their every move can be traced.

One of Philip Morris's goals, the first few months of the case revealed, was to discover the identity of a former manager of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, a Philip Morris rival, who was shown in silhouette on ABC's "Day One" news magazine program.

The silhouetted speaker, who was only one of the network's sources, said that tobacco companies added nicotine "to keep the consumer happy."

As is typical in high-stakes libel cases, Philip Morris's lawyers have said they plan to try to force the ABC journalists, including John Martin, the correspondent, and Walt Bogdanich, the producer, to name their confidential sources.

But this fall, in what lawyers said was an unprecedented move, Philip Morris also issued 13 subpoenas aimed at tracing the moves of the journalists while they were researching the tobacco broadcasts. The subpoenas were issued to companies including American Express, Hertz, AT&T and the Adam's Mark Hotel in Winston Salem, North Carolina.

Last week, lawyers for ABC filed a legal brief seeking to have the court quash the subpoenas. The ABC lawyers noted that most federal and state courts, including the courts in Virginia, have recognized that reporters have a "qualified privilege" to protect their confidential sources except in rare circumstances.

The ABC lawyers argued that permitting the subpoenas for the journalists' financial records would amount to an "end run" around constitutional principles.

"In this modern world," the ABC lawyers said, "reporters cannot gather news from across the nation without making telephone calls, boarding airplanes, renting cars, staying in hotels and using credit cards. A reporter's privilege that provides reliable protection only where reporters gather news on foot and by word of mouth would be no privilege at all."

In the friend-of-the-court brief filed last week, the other news organizations, including The New York Times, The Washington Post, NBC, CNN, Gannett and The New Yorker, said the subpoenas from Philip Morris represented an intrusion on reporters' privacy. Lawyers for the news organizations said they feared the new technique would be adopted by other litigants if it succeeded.

"The risk that such records may be available to litigants," the news organizations said, "may inhibit reporters' ability to promise a confidentiality they cannot feel confident of maintaining."

Philip Morris has not yet responded. A company spokeswoman said it would not comment because The Times was one of the news organizations participating in the friend-of-the-court brief.

But lawyers for other tobacco companies and libel experts said the tactic of seeking the reporters' travel and telephone records was a logical twist in what is rapidly becoming one of the most important libel suits in years. Some of them noted that one purpose of the Philip Morris suit might be to discourage other whistle-blowers inside the tobacco industry.

Some lawyers who have sued news organizations in other libel cases say the press often adopts the stance that its reports are true and therefore not libelous, but then refuses to identify the secret sources.

That is unfair to anyone who claims to be the subject of libelous news reports, said Martin London, a lawyer at Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in New York who has represented tobacco companies in libel cases.

"The press wants to have its cake and eat it too," he said. "They want to say they reasonably relied on a source and they don't want to tell you who it is. The press takes a doctrinaire approach because they believe they are above the law."

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Stress and Burnout in the Legal Fast Lane

Suicide, and Suit by Parents, Raise Issue of Pressures in Big City Law Firms

By Benjamin Weiser

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Charles Ford McKenzie, a promising 1990 graduate of Yale Law School, began practicing at a major Wall Street firm and two years later leapt off the roof of an 18-story hotel. The coroner attributed his death to "massive blunt trauma." His parents, however, saw an underlying cause: the law firm itself.

They sued the firm — Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton — saying that in the intense competition for lucrative partnerships, the firm had made impossible demands on their son, leading to his humiliation and breakdown.

"He was set up by being overworked," his father, Gene, said. "He was spending 20 hours a day at the office, couldn't go home at night."

The suit, citing "the intentional and outrageous conduct" of lawyers at the firm, has drawn widespread publicity in the legal press and contributed to a longstanding debate in the profession: Do firms drive their young associates too hard? What is the toll?

Mr. McKenzie's father and friends say this was a man who had no history of mental illness, depicting him as just one of thousands of young lawyers struggling to rise to the top of their field.

"Charles exemplified the problem of a large law firm that tries to extend its attorneys' performance beyond all human boundaries," said W. Robert Curtis, a lawyer whose firm filed the suit for the parents.

"It's a heightened problem in New York City, which is more fierce, more combative," than places like Washington, Mr. Curtis said. "But the underlying process of

moving associates along and working these unbearable hours, testing their mettle, is done universally; it's part of the overall system."

No one suggests that overworked lawyers are being driven to leap off buildings at every turn, but the McKenzie case touches on some of the hottest issues in legal circles today.

The American Bar Association, for example, held a recent panel discussion in New Orleans called "Life in the Fast Lane: Dealing With Stress, Crises & Burnout," where lawyers talked about the pressures of big-city practices and the potential stigma associated with seeking professional help.

Recent books also have examined the issue. In "The Lost Lawyer: Failing Ideals of the Legal Profession," a Yale University law professor, Anthony T. Kronman, argues that the sheer increase in the number of billable hours demanded of corporate attorneys has had a huge and detrimental effect on the quality of their lives.

Suggesting that the problems are not confined to Wall Street law firms alone, a 1990 study of 1,184 lawyers in Washington state found that 19 percent suffered from depression, compared with 3 to 9 percent of individuals generally in Western industrial nations, and that most of the depressed lawyers had had suicidal thoughts.

A Chicago psychologist and lawyer, Benjamin Sells, author of the recent book "The Soul of the Law," has argued that much of the problem can be attributed to how lawyers are trained.

"This kind of abstract, detached, objective, impersonal approach to life in general is what lawyers are taught and expected to do," Mr. Sells said in an interview. "The

number one thing they complain about is a sense of inferiority and inadequacy in interpersonal relationships — which is basically loneliness."

"The reason suicide is especially a danger for lawyers," he said, "is because of the detachment between the legal imagination — the legal mind — and the everyday world."

Lawyers at Cleary say they are confident that the family's suit has no merit, that as tragic as his suicide was, Charles McKenzie was in no way mistreated by his colleagues.

"All of this stuff about being beleaguered by excess work, by being set up — it's all a total and utter and absolute fabrication," the managing partner, Ned Stiles, said. "I don't think his experience at Cleary, Gottlieb had anything to do with it."

In court papers, the firm denied the allegations and asked a judge to dismiss the suit. Last spring a judge agreed, ruling that the alleged conduct did not reach the strict legal threshold for a claim alleging emotional distress by one's employer. Mr. McKenzie's parents have appealed the dismissal.

"I don't know whether this is a shake-down or whether it is a case of a father who is plagued by a mixture of understandable grief and perhaps guilt," Mr. Stiles said.

While there is disagreement over whether the law firm should be held responsible for the suicide, many of those interviewed for this article thought that his complaints of overwork, feelings of being trapped and isolated, and his growing exhaustion at least symbolize a broader problem. Others pointed out that many lawyers thrive in this high-stress environment.

Clinton Seeks Unity On Nuclear Accord With North Korea

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — In broad-ranging meetings with Asian and Pacific leaders, President Bill Clinton sought to bolster support Monday for Washington's nuclear accord with North Korea and train the spotlight on America's more prominent Asia-Pacific role.

But senior U.S. officials acknowledged that the United States faced extraordinarily complicated negotiations in the coming months with Japan, South Korea and other participants in carrying out the accord over the next decade. Even Mr. Clinton said that its implementation would be difficult.

Reeling from last week's election that ushered in a Republican-dominated Congress for the first time in four decades, Mr. Clinton enjoyed the adulation on Monday that accompanies any occasion when heads of state come together.

He used the occasion of his meetings with the leaders of China, South Korea, Japan and Australia, preceding the opening of the summit conference of the 18-member Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum to try to regain his political footing.

In Manila on Sunday and again in Jakarta on Monday, Mr. Clinton told his counterparts that he alone was in charge of American foreign policy and that the global impact of the elections was, if not minimal, at least manageable.

After last week's election, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher talked about the harmony that pervades U.S. foreign policy. But the administration has since refined that position, and Mr. Clinton and his aides have taken to giving a basic civics lesson in the consti-

tutional powers of the president to make and execute foreign policy.

Mr. Clinton joked about how the tables had turned from last summer's summit meeting in Naples of the world's leading industrialized nations. At that time, Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama of Japan had emerged as the head of a new coalition government only days before, and had sought to reassure Mr. Clinton about continuity in Japan's foreign policy; this year, Mr. Clinton said, it was the other way around.

Many of the meetings on Monday focused on the administration's plans for carrying out the nuclear accord that requires North Korea to freeze and ultimately dismantle its nuclear program in exchange for \$4 billion in economic incentives. Japan and South Korea have agreed in principle to pay for most of the program.

Both Japanese and South Korean officials said that their governments were not ready to make a firm financial commitment, and because of the sensitivity of the issue, money was not discussed on Monday, a senior U.S. official said.

Early Monday, President Jiang Zemin of China told Mr. Clinton that China "welcomed strongly" the American agreement to halt North Korea's nascent nuclear weapons program.

In order to continue their discussions on the North Korean deal, the United States, South Korea and Japan hastily scheduled a three-way meeting Monday evening after the dinner that officially opened the APEC talks. In a joint statement, they called the successful carrying out of the nuclear agreement "of the utmost importance."

covery at home and continue to provide increasing opportunities for our people," he said.

"I don't want to jump the gun on what the agreement will be," Mr. Clinton said. "But I think most Americans would like to see very much to know that at some certain date every market in this part of the world — the fastest-growing part of the world with already some of the most powerful economies in the world — would be as open to our products as our markets are to theirs."

Most East Asian economies have substantially higher tariff and nontariff barriers than those of the Western members of APEC.

A U.S. official said that Mr. Clinton had discussed with Mr. Jiang China's wish to re-enter GATT in time to become a founding member of the World Trade Organization, which will take over in January as the



An Indonesian security officer trying to block a camera at the APEC summit center in Jakarta as two American journalists, Amy Goodman and Allan Nairn, sought to organize a press conference about civil rights demonstrations in Dili, the capital of East Timor.

TIMOR: Embassy Sit-In Forces Human-Rights Issue

Continued from Page 1

had "no problem" with the occupation, and that he felt "comfortable" with an Indonesian assurance that no retribution would be exercised.

[In Lisbon, Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva said his government was willing to offer asylum to the 29 East Timorese, but he also pressed Mr. Clinton to take a tougher line on the East Timor issue with Jakarta.]

At a news conference, Mr. Clinton offered a spirited defense of his human-rights record.

"The United States, perhaps more than any other country in

the world, consistently and regularly raises human rights issues," he said.

Of his meeting Monday morning with President Jiang Zemin of China, he said, "We made it absolutely clear that in order for the U.S. relationship with China to fully flower, there had to be progress on all fronts."

Despite such rhetoric, the fact is that Mr. Clinton decided last spring not to allow questions of individual liberty or press freedom to block improved economic ties with such important nations as Indonesia and China. Rather than trying to force U.S. political views on other nations by threatening to close the American market to them, the administration has adopted the view that the best way to promote democracy is to enhance their ability to trade and grow.

"Growth makes people better off, and that in turn means they begin independently seeking democratic rights," said W. Bowman Cutter, a top Clinton economic aide, adding that "it is still absolutely the intention of the United States to raise

these issues" in talks with other countries.

Mr. Clinton's entourage has provided ample evidence of the administration's eagerness to make cash registers ring for U.S. goods in fast-growing markets regardless of the type of government in charge.

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown, for example, is planning to trumpet the signing of some lucrative Indonesian contracts for American companies on Wednesday. One of these deals — provided the details are wrapped up — ranks as perhaps the largest in history, a \$34 billion agreement for Exxon Corp. to develop a huge natural gas field.

Journalists Rally Round

In another incident Monday that embarrassed Indonesian authorities, two Western journalists were grabbed by security officers as they tried to organize a news conference on East Timor at the summit center in Jakarta, Agence France-Presse reported.

The security men released the two, Allan Nairn and Amy Goodman, after other journalists swarmed around them.

RUSSIA: Yeltsin Warns Generals

Continued from Page 1

diers' combat readiness, that reform of the central command was going too slowly, that units were still undermanned, that resources and weapons were being wasted and that some officers were not fulfilling their obligations, according to the Russian press agency, Itar-Tass.

"There are problems with discipline, while the loss of weapons and material continues," the agency quoted Mr. Yeltsin as saying. "Some generals and officers work poorly with the troops."

Mr. Yeltsin also criticized failures to care properly for the troops, some of whom lack decent housing. He urged the prime minister, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, who also attended, to ensure sufficient funding for the army, which has complained that its appropriation, though more than 20 percent of total spending, is too small.

"The armed forces cannot solve their financial problems themselves and they should not be pushed onto the path of commerce," Mr. Yeltsin said. He said the armed forces would be reduced by 385,000 men in 1994 and would number 1,917,400 men by Jan. 1, with an ultimate goal of some 1.5 million. Western officials be-

lieve the number already may be as low as 1.4 million.

His address was the only part of the convocation, scheduled to last two days, that was open to the Russian press.

Mr. Yeltsin also used his speech to describe his concerns for the future, saying that Russian forces needed a higher state of combat readiness to deal with spreading ethnic and religious conflicts in the developing world.

"All this is fraught with a potential expansion of existing military conflicts," he said, "and the emergence of new ones in which Russia will be involved because of its geopolitical and geostrategic interests."

The Russian government complained officially on Saturday that "for various reasons, including domestic ones, the United States appears increasingly insistent in pushing through unilateral decisions that are not in the framework of agreed collective action."

The statement was a direct reference to the Clinton administration's decision to stop enforcing an arms embargo against Bosnian Muslims, but Russian officials said it referred to Iraq, as well, where Washington has been resisting Russian efforts to soften the embargo on Baghdad.

Burmese Specter at Jakarta

U.S. Failure to Tame Rangoon Mars Mood

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — For all the apparent harmony here as President Bill Clinton discusses economic cooperation and regional security with leaders of the major nations of East and Southeast Asia, a country that is not present serves as a reminder of Asia's determination not to take orders from Washington.

The country is Burma, an impoverished nation ruled by a military junta that Washington regards as so odious that the Clinton administration made it a target last spring of an isolation campaign aimed at reducing it to pariah status.

The goal was to bludgeon the junta, known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council, or SLORC, into relaxing its grip on Burma's long-suffering citizens and to stop cooperating with the heroin producers whose output is flooding the United States. But it did not work, mostly because other Asian nations — including longstanding friends — refused to follow Washington's lead.

Last month, the Clinton administration threw in the towel and dispatched an envoy to open a new dialogue.

Asia was nearly unanimous in its rebuff to Washington's Burma policy — a policy announced in March after months of high-level review within the administration and of consultations with Congress.

Thailand refused to cut off commerce with its neighbor. China declined to halt arms sales. Japan extended foreign aid to Burma. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott was "shocked," one senior official said, to learn that even Australia had rejected the U.S. effort.

Result: a 180-degree turn in U.S. policy, with an effort now to reach out instead of stamp out.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Hubbard was dispatched to Rangoon in late October to inform the junta that "We wish to have more constructive relations in the future," as he put it.

The Burma issue is only one of many, ranging from the crucial to the trivial, on which Asian nations that maintain generally

friendly relations with the United States are willing to defy Washington when it suits them. They may find Washington's ideas valuable, as appears to have happened in the Asian response to Mr. Clinton's effort to turn the Asia-Pacific Economic forum into a permanent economic force. But they act in their own interest, often disregarding U.S. desires.

Singapore's insistence on ceding a young American, Michael Fay, for vandalism was one example. Another was Thailand's recent rejection of a U.S. request to stockpile military supplies there — a rejection applauded by neighboring countries. On Monday, President Jiang Zemin of China reminded Mr. Clinton that China, like many other Asian nations, rejects the U.S. view that individual liberty and political freedom are fundamental human rights that take precedence over stability and communal rights.

In the case of Burma, Asia's complete unwillingness to fall into step left the administration little choice but to change policy, a senior official said, but he added, "we wouldn't have done it just because of that."

What made the move palatable, he said, was a modest gesture from the junta: opening discussions with Burma's best known political dissident, the Nobel Peace prize laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

She is in her sixth year of house arrest in Rangoon and the junta has refused to release her, but has begun discussions with her that she apparently regards as useful, a U.S. official said.

"We had to be satisfied it was a real change, not just cosmetic, and she told us she was satisfied that it is," the official said.

Mr. Hubbard's assignment was to tell the junta that the United States was prepared to respond proportionately to whatever such gestures Rangoon makes. He told reporters in Bangkok after his trip that the United States was ready to "move forward aggressively" to improve relations, but only in response to actions by the junta.

"It's up to them," an official who traveled here with Mr. Clinton said. "If they make small moves, we make small moves. If they go fast, we go fast."

MILITIA: Washington Is the Foe SINAI: Red Sea Riviera

Continued from Page 1

computer networks, fax, short-wave radio, home-produced videos and desk-top publishing.

"Although thwarting gun control is the chief aim of the militias, they seek to turn the clock back on federal involvement in a host of other issues as well — education, abortion and the environment," concluded a report released last month by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. "The question, which no one can answer just yet, is what, exactly, the militias intend to do with their guns."

The Michigan Militia, which is a leader in the movement, claims it has 12,000 members, but the number cannot be independently verified.

The 100 or so people who gathered for military training here on a rainy weekend included small-business owners, executives, auto workers and nurses. With the exception of one black woman, a nurse from Detroit, they were white; 10 were women.

At a makeshift gate of fallen pine logs, two young men in camouflage carrying semiautomatic rifles took the names and license plate numbers of visitors. Down the worn path through the forest, big-bellied men in uniforms, their faces painted green and black, crouched in wet grass as they practiced reconnaissance, ambushes and self-defense. Occasionally there was the sound of tired men grunting on a crude obstacle course and the sharp reports of bullets.

The group's leader, Norman Olson, 48, a gun shop owner and pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church in nearby Alanson, said that the training was for defensive purposes only.

"When we started the militia, I thought it might get big very fast," Mr. Olson said. "I'd been seeing the uneasiness that people have about their government. It's not a government by the people anymore. It's a government of bureaucrats. We are ceasing to be a republic. Their fear is a response. When people sense danger, they will come together to defend themselves. That is what's happening."

In Michigan, many state and local police say they are not keeping close track of militia organizing, noting that the members have the right to assemble peacefully and practice firing weapons.

Still, concern about the militias is growing nationwide, and civil liberties groups say they are worried about what the Anti-Defamation League calls "hatemongers of longstanding" in the movement. The Southern Poverty Law Center, a Montgomery, Alabama, group that tracks far right organizations, issued a report last month asserting that while supremacist involvement in the militia movement was growing.

But Chip Berlet, an analyst with Political Research Associates in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which studies the militias, said they were not heavily influenced by racism or anti-Semitism in particular but are part of a much broader movement.

"What you have with this movement is a critique of the government that comes from the right based on the paranoid conspiracy theories of secret elites that plan an apocalyptic takeover of the United States," Mr. Berlet said. "White supremacy is not a principle of unity of this movement. Because of that, it has the ability to draw from a much broader constituency."

SINAI: Red Sea Riviera

Continued from Page 1

linking the Red Sea coasts of Egypt, Jordan and Israel would have been unthinkable.

Only in the last few months have Israel and Jordan opened a border crossing — currently limited to foreigners — near the Israeli resort city of Eilat and the Jordanian port of Aqaba, situated within sight of each other.

The tourist boom is under way in the southern Sinai, an austere beautiful juxtaposition of mountains and sea where Bedouin herders still cut lonely figures across other desert sands. European tourists are flocking to resorts such as Naama Bay, whose palm-fringed beach is lined with modern hotels, outdoor bars and pizzerias. Hotels report year-round occupancy rates of 80 percent, and the number of hotel beds in the area is expected to top 12,000 by the end of 1995, up from just 1,000 in 1988.

So far, the Sinai has had none of the attacks on foreign visitors by Muslim extremists that have badly hurt business at other tourist destinations in Egypt. But hotel executives are worried about security on the peninsula, especially since the killing in September of a German tourist in the Red Sea resort of Hurghada, on the Gulf of Suez opposite the Sinai's west coast.

The biggest long-term threat to the Red Sea Riviera of tourists, promoters' dreams may be environmental degradation — the result of rapid growth combined with inadequate facilities and services.

Trash collection is one of the worst deficiencies, reflected in heaps of construction debris and refuse that dot the desert around Naama Bay. Wind carries plastic bottles and other trash into the sea, where it sinks to the reef and causes abrasion to delicate coral heads, exposing the living organism to disease, according to Michael Pearson, a Canadian consultant who manages Egypt's conservation program in southern Sinai.

The diving industry also takes its toll. Divers and snorkelers ignore prominently posted warnings not to touch or stand on the coral. Dive boats routinely flush their sewage tanks at sea, and dive boat crews dump their trash over the side, fouling the Naama Bay beach, hotel executives say.

The local sea police, who are supposed to enforce rules barring such activities, "just laugh at us" when violations are reported, according to one hotelier in Naama Bay.



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As part of our business process reengineering program, Thai Airways International Public Company Limited (THAI) is currently seeking to appoint a professional, experienced and qualified company to review and identify our work processes and assist THAI in redesigning and implementing them as well as assessing their impact on sales, customer satisfaction, corporate image or identity personnel morale and airline profitability.

Interested companies are expected to have under their employ a team with proven experience in providing reengineering consultancy services or having participated in a reengineering project as an owner.

The requirement for pre-qualification of the Consultants and the details of proposal submission are contained in our "Terms of Reference" which interested parties may now purchase at a cost of Baht 10,000 obtainable from the office of Vice President Corporate Planning, Thai Airways International Public Company Limited, 89 Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Bangkok 10900. The deadline for submission of the firm proposal will be on or before January 16, 1995 at 17:00 hours Bangkok time.

THAI reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, waive any formality or accept such proposals as may be considered advantageous.

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Off We Go! U.K. Punters Brave 14 Million-1 Odds

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain launched on Monday its first national lottery of this century, which is intended to raise £1 billion (\$1.6 billion) a year for charities, sports, arts and heritage projects. The first draw will take place Saturday, with a top prize of about £2 million.

A fireworks display exploded over the Tower of London as lottery tickets costing £1 each went on sale at 10,000 stores, post offices and other outlets around the country.

Odds against winning the big one are calculated at 14 million to one, but there also are thousands of smaller prizes starting from £10. Each punter must choose a combination of six numbers between one and 49, which will be fed into a computer network.

The government has awarded a seven-year license to run the lottery to Camelot, a consortium of five British companies — the food company Cadbury Schweppes, the banknote printer De La Rue, the lottery operator GfK, the computer company ICL and Rascal Electronics.

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سكنا من الراجن

Gulf Disease Syndrome Spreads Genetic Mystery Persists as Birth Defects Rise

By Richard A. Serrano

Los Angeles Times Service

FAYETTEVILLE, North Carolina — Ten babies have died here already. The children of Gulf War veterans, they died of heart defects and liver cancer. One was born with no spleen. Three were born dead.

Their short lives — chronicled neatly by their mothers in family photo albums — are raising new fears that the mysterious Gulf War Disease syndrome, an unexplainable, untreatable affliction that reportedly has touched thousands of those who fought in the desert, is now being passed on to the next generation.

Here at Fort Bragg, home to the 82d Airborne Division, Gulf veterans' wives learned almost by accident — in casual conversations — that they were not the only ones mysteriously losing children.

The Fort Bragg experience is being repeated elsewhere. With many groups believing that as many as 65 percent of the children born to Gulf War soldiers are afflicted in some form or another, veterans and their spouses are confused and angry. Many are refusing to have more children.

Dr. Ellen Silbergeld, a molecular toxicologist at the University of Maryland, told a congressional hearing in August that scientists now know that men exposed to toxic chemicals can pass the poison directly to their children through semen. What is frightening, she said, is that the chemicals can cause genetic mutations to the sperm that helps conceive the child.

Exactly why this occurs, she added, is the "question we know the least about."

Dr. Francis J. Waickman, an Akron, Ohio, environmental pediatrician, compared birth-defect statistics between Gulf War babies and other children. He found a 30 percent rate of abnormalities among the children of Gulf veterans — "probably tenfold of what is in the normal population," he said. But as experts delve further into the issue, he said, more questions pop up.

"Can it be passed on? The answer is yes, insofar as we have hard evidence that chemicals can absolutely decrease numbers of sperm," Dr. Waickman said. "It can create an infant whose immune system does not function normally, and as a consequence this can be a cause

for the increased incidence of infections in these children. But does this alter genes? And can this occur when you have severe chemical exposure?"

"To my knowledge," he said, "this is the first time we've ever had such a large group exposed to a possible large degree of chemicals, so we better learn from this whole series of events."

Betty Mekdec, founder and director of the Association of Birth Defect Children in Orlando, Florida, is also studying the illnesses and deaths. Her group is circulating 10,000 questionnaires to Gulf War families, all information that will be dissected to look for trends and patterns. What she hopes to determine is whether the ailments and fatalities are linked to the war, or simply mirror society.

Defense Department officials say that while they sympathize deeply, they have yet to pinpoint a cause. They maintain that unless research shows otherwise, U.S. soldiers were not exposed to life-threatening chemicals or other toxic agents.

Lieutenant Colonel Doug Hart, a Pentagon spokesman on health and personnel matters, says some studies suggest that infant deaths and birth abnormalities are in line with expected percentages in the general population.

Don't tell that to the mothers of Waynesboro, Mississippi, site of a National Guard quartermaster corps. There, 13 of the 15 children born to returning Gulf War veterans suffer from serious birth defects.

Infant-mortality rates have suddenly increased among Gulf veterans in the area of Kentucky and Tennessee where the 101st Airborne Division is based, and at Fort Hood, Texas.

Colonel Hart said the Pentagon is continuing to gather and examine statistics from Gulf War veterans and is comparing them with soldiers who did not go to the Gulf.

He noted that a study by the Mississippi State Department of Health, which analyzed the incidents of birth defects in Waynesboro, came up with initial findings that indicated a normal rate of birth defects for the group there.

Yet the phenomenon persists.

About a year after the war ended, in early 1991, veterans

began complaining of rashes, nausea, headaches and even more severe ailments such as blood clots and cancers. Experts remain at a loss to explain the problems, let alone determine if they are in any way related to service in the Gulf.

In hearings before Congress, veterans charged that they were carelessly exposed to dangerous toxins and that the government knew of the risks and was trying to cover them up.

Government officials deny this. But Congress passed a Gulf veterans aid bill that authorizes payments to veterans who are chronically ill with undiagnosed disabilities that surfaced during or after the war.

However the bill did not extend assistance to the veterans' families, something many angry parents hope to push through Congress next year.

Meanwhile, a special Gulf War registry continues to document the individual cases. Of 697,000 soldiers sent to the region, about 29,000 have signed onto the Veteran's Administration registry. Similar to the roster of Vietnam Agent Orange sufferers drawn up a generation earlier, the registry will be used to collate information and, officials hope, sort out a cause.



LIKE MOTHER, LIKE DAUGHTER — Sirimavo Bandaranaike, left, Sri Lanka's new prime minister, at her swearing-in Monday. She is accompanied by her daughter, President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga. Mrs. Bandaranaike, 78, first became prime minister of Sri Lanka in 1960, succeeding her assassinated husband.

Gaza Officials See Lengthy Crackdown

Reuters

GAZA — The Palestinian Authority's crackdown on Islamic Jihad militants in Gaza, launched after a suicide bombing that killed three Israeli officers, is likely to be long-term, officials from both groups said Monday.

"I am sure this time is completely different from what has happened in the past," Freih Abu Medein, who is in charge of justice for the self-rule administration, told Israel Army Radio.

The authority has rounded up activists from the militant Hamas group several times in response to Israeli pressure since Gaza came under self-rule in May. They were released within days.

But Mr. Abu Medein said the smaller Islamic Jihad had "crossed a red line" when its members jostled the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, out of the funeral 10 days ago of a Jihad activist who had been killed in a bombing for which all Palestinian factions blamed Israel.

Both Hamas and Islamic Jihad oppose Mr. Arafat's peace deal with Israel.

The Palestinian police chief, Brigadier General Nasr Yousef,

said his forces had arrested 120 Jihad members and had orders to go on arresting. Mr. Abu Medein put the number of arrests at 160. Security sources said some 230 members and supporters of the group were on lists to be detained.

PLO officials and Jihad supporters said they expected the detentions to last longer, and even spoke of Jihad members' being brought to trial for offenses against public order.

Officials said scenes of armed Jihad activists burning flags "Iranian-style" in the streets of Gaza last week had angered Palestinian leaders.

"It appears Islamic Jihad is posing a challenge to law and order," Mr. Yousef said.

One Jihad supporter attributed the current crackdown more to Mr. Arafat's attitude than to Israeli pressure on him.

"It is Arafat himself who wants to break us," he said.

23-Year Coma Victim Dies

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Yasuo Sato, a car crash victim who had been in a coma for 23 years, has died of heart failure at 45, officials in northern Japan said.

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Saddam the Spender: A Palatial \$1 Billion

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials trying to maintain support for economic sanctions against Iraq have disclosed that since the end of the Gulf War, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has spent what may be as much as \$1 billion on palaces and presidential retreats around the country.

At a time when many Iraqis are destitute, Iraq has not only repaired the damage allied bombings did to government palaces during the 1991 war, but is also expanding them and building new ones, according to American intelligence reports.

Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, plans to raise the issue of the conspicuous spending on Iraq's palaces as part of the campaign to maintain economic sanctions on Iraq, an issue that has divided the allies. The information was released just before the embargo is to come before the Security Council again.

Though Iraq has also done much to restore its electrical grid, public services and roads and bridges damaged in the war, the work on the residences for the elite underscores the contrast between rich and poor in Iraq, a nation of 20 million people where robberies are on the rise and even middle-class Iraqis are selling their furniture to make ends meet.

U.S. officials say the work will triple the number of residences for the government elite, which include a presidential palace at Lake Tharthar that is more than four times larger than the White House.

American officials contend that Iraq has failed to meet all UN demands for lifting economic sanctions that were imposed after the war. Now, pointing to the palaces, the officials say Iraq is crying poverty even as leaders squander money on themselves.

"The fact that Saddam Hussein is spending hundreds of millions to build palaces and refusing to use the humanitarian program the United Nations has authorized shows the hypocrisy of his claims that he is concerned about his people's suffering," a U.S. official said.

The CIA estimated the cost at \$1 billion, though one American expert said that is, at best, a crude guess.

The Security Council has au-

thorized Iraq to sell up to \$1.6 billion of oil under UN supervision, with much of the proceeds going for food and medicine. But Iraq has refused, saying the resolution is an infringement on its sovereignty.

Critics of the sanctions policy also cite the opulent lifestyle of Iraq's rulers. They say that the palace construction shows that top Iraqi officials are firmly entrenched and have managed to insulate themselves from the effects of the embargo, leaving ordinary Iraqis to suffer.

In an effort to lift the sanctions, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq is to meet with Mrs. Albright, who is Security Council president this month. He is expected to present a declaration of Iraq's formal recognition of Kuwait.

France and Russia, which support Iraq's position, want the Security Council to lift the embargo in six months. Iraq owes the Russians billions, which they hope to recoup from Iraqi oil revenues, while France also sees the possibility of lucrative deals with Iraq.

But the United States and Britain have firmly opposed lifting sanctions, arguing that Iraq has not completely dismantled its programs to develop weapons of mass destruction and has refused to renounce terrorism or refrain from repression at home.

Western officials also insist that Iraq has kept property stolen from Kuwait during its occupation. Mrs. Albright plans to tell the Security Council that the UN has seen Kuwaiti vehicles and scientific equipment in Iraq, according to James P. Rubin, spokesman for the U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

In addition, U.S. officials note that the Iraqi forces that menaced Kuwait last month were equipped with captured Kuwaiti equipment, including more than 200 Soviet-made armored personnel carriers and a battalion worth of American-made M-109 artillery pieces.

As described by American officials, the presidential complex at Tikrit contains at least 13 palaces and a lake that was created by diverting water from the Tigris.

U.S. officials said that two new wings with elaborate archways have been added to another residence, identified as Iraq's Republican Palace. At the new presidential palace, the space has been more than doubled.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Tale of Two Embargoes

When must the United States go with others on a foreign policy issue, and when must it insist on its own policy? The Clinton administration has offered an ostensibly helpful formula to sort out America's interest — multilateral when it can, unilateral when it must. But these words are so much guide as evade decision. Take the current case of the two embargoes.

In Bosnia, U.S. advocates, centered in but not confined to the new Republican victors in Congress, have pushed to arm the Muslim-led government. In deed, if not so much in word, the administration has responded discreetly; it is sympathetic to Bosnia but fearful of expanding and Americanizing a war on which no one has a political handle. But now the administration has gone out on this limb. It does not (yet) break the United Nations arms embargo on the Bosnians, but it will no longer assist others in enforcing it. Whether this position is a firebreak or a bridge to a unilateral lifting hinges on events to come. Meanwhile, the step severely strains the cohesion that America, Russia, France, Britain and Germany need to provide an alternative to unchecked war.

It also rides the American effort to enlist allied support for another embargo that the United States unambiguously supports. We refer to Iraq, Russia has finally persuaded Saddam Hussein to recognize Kuwait. Since Iraq had already

moved to satisfy UN terms on disarmament, Russia, France and others now seek to lift the international sanctions on the regime. This is wrong.

First, other UN conditions remain to be met: on releasing Kuwaiti prisoners, property and military equipment, and on halting repression of Iraqi Kurds and Shiites. Then, although America's friends may wish to resume commerce with Baghdad, the resident dictator remains a regional menace. By forming and leading the coalition that undid his assault on Gulf oil, the United States earned a fair claim for allied respect of its judgment on Gulf security. By flouting the allied appeal to uphold the Bosnia embargo, it undermines its Iraq claim.

On a political and humanitarian issue like Bosnia, where its role is secondary, the United States needs to listen carefully to its allies, who are up close and taking the risks on the ground. On a strategic issue like the Gulf, where its role is primary (as its response to Iraq's recent intimidation maneuver underscored), Washington should expect a certain deference from its allies. Bill Clinton would do well to make the distinction clear. It would help him escape the embarrassment of asking friendly governments to support one embargo while he spurs their request to support another.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Price of the 'Contract'

Republicans have pledged to vote within 100 days of taking control of the House on a "Contract With America," a package of 10 bills that offers government reforms, tax cuts and deficit reduction. Newt Gingrich, the likely next speaker, has vowed to honor the pledge promptly.

Voting on the contract will be easy. Paying for the package will not. The social and economic costs could be staggering. Mr. Gingrich could find himself undermining the Republican governors who now run every large state except Florida. His contract threatens programs that big-state governors need for large pockets of disadvantaged residents.

The contract includes proposals to fight crime, reform welfare, restrict child pornography, reform product-liability laws, impose term limits on Congress and give the president veto power over individual items in spending bills. The chief budget-busters are proposed tax cuts that would greatly reduce federal revenues and a constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget.

Tax cuts on capital gains, families with children, corporate investment, retirement savings and Social Security benefits would cost, according to Republican estimates, about \$40 billion a year for the first five years. Thereafter, because of tricky provisions, the costs would soar, probably doubling to \$80 billion a year.

The biggest hit would come from eliminating the deficit, which would require Congress to cut \$140 billion from the budget. The contract would knock about \$200 billion a year out of a \$1.5 trillion budget. This will be hard. The Republicans must pay interest on the federal debt (\$200 billion) and will not cut Social Security (\$350 billion), defense (\$280 billion), pensions (\$70 billion) or most of Medicare (\$200 billion). That leaves at most about \$450 billion in other programs from which to find the \$140 billion cut.

To put matters in perspective, Congress has yet to summon the courage to cut \$3

billion a year to pay for the international trade accord. Representative John Kasich of Ohio, in line to lead the House Budget Committee, is one of the few to present an honest list of specific cuts. But even his list, which would take on every vested interest in Congress, amounts to about \$35 billion a year — only a fourth of the distance to the goal line set by the contract.

The contract would almost certainly require huge cuts in federal spending on education, job training, student loans and mass transit. If Washington abandons these programs, many of which target the disadvantaged, governors of large states will be confronted with an ugly choice. Pete Wilson of California, William Weld of Massachusetts, George Pataki of New York and John Engler of Michigan could either stand aside and watch needy residents suffer — or raise taxes. Mr. Pataki, of course, has pledged to cut taxes.

Senator Phil Gramm brushes the problem aside by proclaiming that Republicans are not rushing to eliminate worthy expenditures; instead they intend to switch spending decisions from Washington to families. The Republicans would, for example, reduce federal housing and education programs while simultaneously reducing taxes on families with children, thus allowing the families to finance their own housing and education needs. What Mr. Gramm does not say is that his tax cuts would be spread widely but his spending cuts would pummel the needy.

If Republicans push their contract past President Bill Clinton into law, they will have to find huge cuts in Medicaid, student loans, medical research and nearly every other federal program.

Some programs, like wasteful farm subsidies, deserve to be eliminated. But the cuts required by the contract would go beyond any reasonable definition of waste and fraud. Even those who voted for the Contract With America may not be pleased by its punishing nature.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Choice Is Rangoon's

Burma's State Law and Order Restoration Council is one of the world's most brutal, least legitimate regimes. It seized power by massacring democracy demonstrators in the streets of Rangoon six years ago. Since then it has ignored elections, cooperated with drug lords and waged a relentless war against democratic political leaders, university students, Buddhist religious activists and the ethnic minorities who make up more than a third of Burma's population. This grim dictatorship is now being courted by countries eager for new economic opportunities in the world's hottest boom region. These include many of Burma's Southeast Asian neighbors and much of the European Union.

To the east, Thailand makes refugees fleeing repression feel unwelcome. To the north, China provides military aid, consumer goods and diplomatic support. America stands almost alone in principled opposition to the regime, denying it humanitarian aid and development assistance, blocking loans from international banks and criticizing it in international forums.

But these steps have limited effect. So this month the Clinton administration dispatched a diplomatic emissary to offer the regime a choice. It can soften its tyranny

and enjoy better relations with the United States, or it can continue its thuggish ways and have Washington step up the pressure. Rangoon is still weighing its response.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Hubbard asked the council's strongman, Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, to respect internationally recognized human rights, admit United Nations and Red Cross observers, end forced labor, fight drug trafficking, devise credible democratic procedures for a return to constitutional rule and free, unconditionally, the democratic opposition leader and Nobel laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi as well as other political prisoners.

Progress on these points could lead to warmer relations, eased sanctions and renewed cooperation against drugs. No progress would lead Washington to broaden U.S. sanctions and push for an international arms embargo. Some of Mr. Hubbard's points resemble the human rights conditions that the United States earlier tried to apply to China, then dropped. This time the administration appears more united and serious. That leaves the next step up to the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bosnia Burns While NATO Soloists Fiddle Fantasies

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bosnia burns, while NATO plays a sweet but unrealistic song of expansion and new unity on its fiddle.

The war in the Balkans is again lurching toward violent escalation. But the European and American governments allied in NATO seem powerless to halt today's tragedy. Instead, the politicians, diplomats and generals who head the world's most powerful military bureaucracy talk and posture about events far over the horizon.

Their talk is about the future of NATO and how it will take in new members, expanding to provide the best of all fu-

aggravate those differences and create new strains in the alliance.

The Nov. 11 announcement of a unilateral U.S. withdrawal from an already lengthy embargo will add no protection to the Bosnian Muslim government in Sarajevo as that regime faces the final offensive proclaimed the same day by the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic.

To be fair, Bill Clinton's embargo action is not designed to change the battlefield situation. It is part of a complex campaign of pressure and incentives that Washington is applying to the Serbs in Bosnia and Belgrade — and to America's NATO partners and Russia as well — to get a negotiated settlement to the war. If the campaign works, the administration will score a major diplomatic triumph.

The cost of renewed failure in Bosnia would be devastating.

Hope that it works. The cost of renewed failure in Bosnia now would be devastating in human and political terms.

The visible gap is growing between the alliance's rhetoric about unity and purpose and its ability to act in a real crisis outside its original purpose of territorial self-defense. That disparity undermines public confidence in NATO as it renews talk of taking in new members by expanding eastward to include former Soviet satellite nations.

Urgent action by NATO to stop Europe's bloodiest and cruellest conflict since World War II is blocked by political differences within the organization. And the Clinton administration's symbolic decision to stop enforcing the arms embargo against Bosnia will significantly

I can recall no time when the gap between talk and the ability to act was greater in NATO affairs, or when public perceptions were more at variance with the ideas on the minds of NATO's key figures. The alliance's leadership is deeply involved in behind-closed-doors discussions about NATO's future that would shock their countries' citizens if they were tape-recorded and played on the air.

The discussions center on questions such as these: Is it enough to extend NATO's guarantee (and thus America's nuclear umbrella) to the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary by making them NATO members? Or must the guarantee and umbrella also cover Ukraine? And Lithuania and its Baltic neighbors, Estonia and Latvia? Would pushing the front line of NATO defense to the eastern frontier of Poland and stopping there send a signal that the Baltic countries are outside NATO's defensive perimeter and that Russian reform is lost?

This debate proceeds at a time when every NATO government is cutting back on defense spending, reducing the size of its armed forces and emphasizing economic and physical security for its citizens at home. The sense of spreading schizophrenia in policy is amplified by the public support that these same governments extend to Russia, the presumed threat to Eastern Europe.

Washington and its allies assure the world publicly that Boris Yeltsin's government and democracy are more entrenched every day, while making plans that have coherence only if they suspect that Russian democracy will soon collapse.

The new NATO debate about membership is being driven in part by the artificial need of NATO members to come up with a work program for the North Atlantic Council meeting of foreign and defense ministers in mid-December. The NATO debate is also central to the December summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Budapest, which President Clinton may attend.

But serious discussion of extending full NATO nuclear protection to former Soviet satellites, especially to nations on the Russian doorstep, is still premature. The new Republican majorities in the House and Senate should think twice before whooping through tough-sounding language about expanding NATO to face down the Russian bear, as Jesse Helms may be tempted to do.

That would require a lot of money, and a lot of public support for new military forces in Europe. The smoke rising from Bosnia shows how little stomach there is among allied governments to provide either commodity now.

The Washington Post.

An Asia-Pacific Trading Bloc Could Be Good for Outsiders as Well

By Carlos Salinas de Gortari

The writer is president of Mexico.

JAKARTA — The leaders of the Asia-Pacific region — including Mexico, the United States and Canada, which have joined in NAFTA — are meeting in Indonesia to discuss the strengthening of Asia-Pacific regional trade links.

The concept of regional trading blocs provokes serious doubt in some parts of the world, and this is understandable. Countries that are not part of a given customs union or free trade zone naturally worry that their trade with members of such regional groups will suffer. However, regional trade blocs are neither good nor bad per se. What matters is how they operate.

If regional blocs comply with the strengthened rules of the World Trade Organization —

that is, if they do not create or increase trade barriers to third parties — then they will have a positive effect on world trade.

In addition to eliminating obstacles to trade among their members, regional blocs tend to create, rather than divert, trade.

Moreover, by promoting liberalization among member states, regional blocs encourage liberalization with the rest of the world.

Regional trade blocs can thus have a significant impact upon the development of the international trading system. If such blocs are closed, their impact will be negative. However, if regional trade zones are properly

managed, and are expansive in nature, then they can be the building blocks of a more open and free world trade system.

Trends are promising. With some exceptions, free trade zones have demonstrated a clear tendency toward expansion.

The European Union is considering the possibility of agreements with countries in Northern Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

In the Western Hemisphere, the North American Free Trade Agreement, Mercosur (comprising Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) and the Group of Three (Mexico, Venezuela and

Colombia) are forming a free trade mosaic that should converge to create continentwide free trade.

Likewise, through the framework of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, the Asia-Pacific basin becomes efficiently integrated.

The risk always exists, of course, that one or several of these groups will be tempted to resort to protectionist measures. It is thus important that the multilateral trading system be strong enough to prevent that. In this regard, the creation of the World Trade Organization represents a significant step forward.

In addition to managing an increasing number of members, the World Trade Organization will have to address inter-region-

al relationships. It will have to follow closely the processes of liberalization in each region; and identify ideas and methods that might be applicable at the multilateral level — or, when necessary, detect and prevent developments that could jeopardize the coexistence and convergence of trading principles.

All the APEC members gathered in Indonesia are fully committed to ratifying the Uruguay Round trade agreements in time for the World Trade Organization to take force on Jan. 1. I am thus confident that the results of the APEC summit will benefit the multilateral trading system and the world as a whole, constituting a building block, not a stumbling block, to freer trade.

O New Perspectives Quarterly.

The Mandate Has Moved Into Gingrich's Conservative House

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton remains president for foreign affairs, but the center of power in domestic affairs, both in voting strength and intellectual energy, has shifted from the White House to the putative speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich.

America's first elected half-term president has only himself, his wife and their political advisers to blame for this unprecedented power division.

When Mr. Gingrich sought to nationalize local elections by submitting a platform of clear, conservative promises, Mr. Clinton foolishly agreed to escalate the midterm elections into a stark choice between Reaganism and Clintonism.

He publicized Mr. Gingrich's "Contract With America," warred happily against it on the campaign trail, nuked it by misleading the elderly into fearing for their Social Security, and laid his leadership on the line. As a result, as the Chinese say, he lost the Mandate of Heaven.

Keeper of the voters' mandate is now Mr. Gingrich. Since the election, the future-shocking history teacher from Georgia has been forthright, at times eloquent, in articulating his policy goals to a much

wider audience. Counterproductively, he added a few ungracious and dated shots at the "counterculture" and media elite, which gave losers not still shell-shocked their chance to demonize him.

But consider why some of us think of him as Newt the Beut.

Not so long ago, the 435 House members were served by a staff of 3,000; today, aides and hangers-on have ballooned to 20,000, and are an integral part of the government-intrusion problem (the Congress makes regulations for idle hands). Mr. Gingrich has pledged to cut staff by one-third, and as speaker he will have the power to deliver; that example should induce the Senate to do the same.

He will also deliver in the House on term limits and a balanced-budget amendment, too, along with the line-item veto that will give the president greater power to break up costly legislative package deals. We shall see how many Democrats join Senator Robert Byrd, prince of pork, to thwart the will of the people.

That element of Newt's First 100 Days

will be aimed at restraining and disciplining the way Washington does political business. What about the way the federal government then helps the average family cope with modern social and economic life? The trick, according to Newtomics, is to let people keep more of what they earn to spend the way they want. But that's selfish, say liberals: what about compassion for the poor?

That takes us past the easy stuff, like health-insurance reform and tax fixes to encourage marriage and parents' support of children, to the hard part: welfare reform and — want a new long word? — disentitlementism.

The Clinton notion of welfare reform — a make-work requirement after a couple of years — is a far cry from what Mr. Gingrich and Senator Phil Gramm have in mind. They can show how welfare to the able-bodied has bred dependency, and they believe that the way to discourage unemployed single mothers from having more children is to make it unprofitable.

Does this mean allowing little kids to starve to provide a disincentive? That is where Newt starts muttering about orphanages, as if the nation is going to let

Oliver Twist in the wind. No; draconian threats may be needed to break the old patterns, but cooperation can find a way — one dare call it compromise — to quickly transform welfare to workfare.

Libertarian conservatives like me recoil at the intrusiveness in Newt's call for a "voluntary" school prayer amendment. He is being inconsistent on his bedrock principle of individual responsibility. If parents want to imbue their children with spiritual values — as more should — the parents should take the kids by the hand to Sunday School and not fob off that family duty on educators employed by local government.

But we don't have to agree with Newt down the line to admire the boldness of his futurism, the energy with which he mobilizes his forces and the joy he takes in upsetting the apple cart of power in the nation's capital.

The transfer is only temporary, of course. One of these days, a president will offer a competing vision of public support for personal freedom. Could even be Bill Clinton. But for now, the Congress proposes and the Congress disposes.

The New York Times.

Tread Carefully in Linking Workers' Rights to Trade and Lending

By Bimal Ghosh

GENEVA — The United States is in a predicament over the link between workers' rights and trade. Earlier this year, Mickey Kantor, the chief U.S. trade negotiator, tried to place the issue on the agenda of the new World Trade Organization, successor to GATT, and won agreement to debate the issue. But political pressures forced the Clinton administration to drop workers' rights from its proposed fast-track negotiating authority for future trade negotiations.

It had already de-linked China's human rights performance from the annual U.S. renewal of most-favored-nation trade status. And after threatening Indonesia, on human rights grounds, with withdrawal of trade benefits, the administration chose to avoid a showdown in the run-up to Bill Clinton's visit to Indonesia for the meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

Meanwhile, Congress has passed a bill making observance of workers' rights a condition for lending by the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions. The ambivalence of the U.S. position is drawing fire at home. Abroad it is causing weariness among smaller nations, and contributing to uncertainties and tensions in the world trading system.

If workers' rights are to be linked to trade, there should be a clear understanding of the scope and limits of such action.

Developing countries' low wages are often perceived as a sign of labor exploitation. (Nearly 100 years ago, the protectionist lobby in the United States raised a similar cry against the "pauper labor of Europe.") But wage levels vary between countries depending on several factors: the supply of labor relative to other resources, labor productivity

levels, and other circumstances.

When Asian or Latin American countries export labor-intensive goods, relying on the comparative advantage of low-cost labor, they enhance world trade, and all countries benefit.

In Germany, the average hourly wage in manufacturing is \$24.90. In the United States and Japan, the comparable rates are \$16 to \$17. Are American and Japanese workers exploited? Regulatory measures cannot ensure uniform wage rates any more than they can equalize national incomes.

The fear that low-cost exports from labor-surplus countries could cost jobs in industrial countries is another source of confusion.

The developing countries' share of manufactured exports has risen, but it is still a small part of the industrial countries' imports. America's trade with low-wage countries (where wages are less than half of those in the United States) equals only 3 percent of its gross domestic product. The main causes of unemployment in the industrial countries lie elsewhere.

After all, the world's output is not fixed. An increase in the output of Mexico, for example, does not automatically imply a fall in U.S. production. By opening new opportunities, trade allows both countries to expand production and employment, each in its own field of specialization.

It is odd, in any case, to argue for workers' rights in developing countries on the ground that this would prevent job losses in industrial countries or enable those countries to recapture their competitive edge. The argument misses the main point of workers' rights. Worse, by allowing such arguments to influence the debate, the genuine defenders of

workers' rights play into the hands of trade protectionists and lose their credibility.

Workers' rights should be seen and identified in terms of a set of commonly accepted values and principles including freedom of association, abolition of forced labor, and protection of human life.

Flexibility is needed. For example, poor countries may be unable to afford the same level of safety and hygiene for their workers as rich ones. But human life should be universally valued and respected, and at least minimum standards maintained to protect life and limb in workplaces.

Many of these values and principles are enshrined in the conventions adopted by the International Labor Organization, although in case of infringement it has no power to apply sanctions.

The limits to trade leverage in promoting workers' rights also need to be fully grasped.

In developing countries, tradable goods (toys, textiles, carpets) are sometimes produced in extremely poor conditions. But the tradable sector in most of the developing world is only a small part of national production. Large numbers of workers eke out a living in unorganized or informal sectors that are largely unaffected by international trade. What about their rights?

If the workers' rights issue is raised exclusively in the context of trade, that can only strengthen the suspicion in developing countries that this is just another excuse by the industrial countries for job and market protection. By and large, those employed in the organized trade sector are among the better protected workers.

To say that to improve conditions in the trade sector will lift the

rest of the economy is wrong. It will more likely lead in the near term to further segmentation of the economy and heighten social tensions by widening disparities between groups of workers.

The pressures of surplus labor can also make it difficult to sustain preferential labor standards for trade-sector workers. Social progress will prove elusive.

There is nonetheless an important advantage in planning a broad-ranging discussion of the issue in the World Trade Organization; it can remove much of the confusion and demagoguery that now surround the issue. The International Labor Organization should also be actively involved.

The discussion should sharpen awareness about basic ILO rights conventions and the constraints that impede their enforcement.

This in turn could bring into focus the urgent need for the international community, including funding agencies like the World Bank, to take a wide range of developmental actions — going beyond the trade sector.

Placing the promotion of workers' rights in a multilateral framework would reduce the temptation of powerful nations to use labor standards as an excuse for unilateral trade discrimination.

The writer, a former bureau director in the International Labor Organization, is a consultant to international organizations. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Czar Lies in State

ST. PETERSBURG — During the whole of today [Nov. 14] a dense crowd thronged the approaches to the fortress and passed through the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which lay in state the body of Alexander III. In accordance with custom, meals were served out to the poor. More than fifty thousand were fed with a cake soaked in fruit syrup and

held James Larkin, Irish agitator, and Benjamin Gitlow, formerly a Socialist Assemblyman from the Bronx, in \$15,000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of criminal anarchy. Samuel A. Berger, Deputy Attorney General, said that under the ruling of Magistrate McAdoo, every one of the 7,500 Communists in the city of New York was subject to immediate prosecution.

1944: British Victory

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Scoring one of the most one-sided naval victories of the war, a British naval squadron consisting of two cruisers and four destroyers surprised a German convoy off the southwest coast of Norway Sunday night [Nov. 12] and within a half hour had blown up or sunk nine of the eleven enemy vessels and driven one more. One Nazi vessel escaped.

1919: Reds Arrested

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] Branding the Communist party as a "threat to the heart of America," and asserting that the revolutionary programme of the organization was designed to rally a Red Guard for the seizure of the government, William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate, yesterday [Nov. 14]

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OPINION

Mideast Peace: An Envoy To Keep Up Momentum

By Flora Lewis

JERUSALEM — People are reeling under the emotional overload from alternating spasms of hope and anger provoked by recent events — massacre, murder, a peace treaty with Jordan, the Casablanca economic summit's vision of future prosperity.

So much has changed now that the "peace process" is truly engaged. But that shifts the focus to the hard and complex problems yet to be faced. There is a great deal more apprehension than euphoria among both Israelis and Palestinians as they look ahead, almost forgetting how far they have already come from habitual despair and intransigence.

Things have happened that were almost unimaginable a couple of years ago: Israeli representatives in Arab lands; Yasser Arafat installed in Gaza and looking to elections that will bring Palestinian autonomy and eventually, no doubt, the first Palestinian state. Even Syria's wily leader, Hafez Assad, has decided on peace, all involved have concluded, although he is still holding out and bargaining tough.

But people are not measuring achievements as they look at the uncertain way ahead. There is even some nostalgia for the psychologically easier times of absolute hostility, like some Westerners' nostalgia for the Cold War, when foe and friend were clearly labeled. Then the hardest questions did not have to be confronted, like the fate of Jewish settlements in territory to be ceded, the future of Jerusalem, Palestinian refugees. Those questions were insoluble and could be put aside. And yet the leaders, cannot afford to take their time. Israel will have elections within two years. The central issue will be whether its security can be rooted in peace, as Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin argues, or in sheer military strength eschewing concessions, as the opposition insists. Mr. Arafat is weakened, undermined by hard-liners who say he has become a lackey of Israel.

If either one loses power, his replacement is likely to be a much more difficult interlocutor for the other, probably unwilling to continue the tenuous exercise. Neither one has the sage, flexible personality of South Africa's Nelson Mandela or Frederik de Klerk, able to consider the other's needs as a part of his own for a larger, mutual purpose.

A thoughtful Israeli journalist who has watched it all closely said: "Victory always has a price. There was victory in war in 1967, and it took us a long time to understand

the price. Peace is a victory, too, but will Israelis understand that it, too, has a price, and be prepared for it?"

An incident at Dabsha in late October shook Israelis deeply, although it was little noticed abroad. Hezbollah fighters stormed an Israeli outpost in southern Lebanon, and the Israeli soldiers failed to counterattack. Two officers face court martial, charged with misconduct under fire.

There was a videotape of the engagement, later broadcast on Israeli television. It seemed to show that the ardor, the readiness to sacrifice that Israelis expect from their fighting forces, and which they consider the key to their defense, is draining away, passing to the attackers.

An article in The Jerusalem Post bitterly critical of Mr. Rabin asked if the army's capacity to fight was being sapped. It said: "Who can blame [the soldiers] for showing lack of morale and motivation in defending a shrinking homeland?"

Hannan Ashrawi, the former PLO spokeswoman, refused to join the new Palestinian authority because of its defects in negotiating and her determination not to be "used" in Mr. Arafat's personal political manipulation. She says she will concentrate on trying to build institutions of civil society as the essential base for democratization.

Otherwise, she believes, the Palestinians' fate is the "Arab trap" of a "corrupt, incompetent, authoritarian regime" or Islamist extremism. Still, after a long list of criticisms of all concerned — the PLO, the Israeli government, the United States — she concludes that the peace process "is irreversible."

No doubt it is. A watershed has been passed, but the way ahead is no less difficult than the one behind. The momentum needs constant reinforcement, and, as before, it will have to come from America. There is a need not just for occasional visits and beaming presidential ceremonies but constant high-level attention and discreet intervention.

President Bill Clinton, badly weakened now, cannot close himself in Camp David to produce a solution, as President Jimmy Carter did. Even if he could, the time isn't ripe. He should appoint a special Middle East representative, a high-profile, widely respected negotiator, to concentrate day after day both on the obstacles that come up and on the goal. "Irreversible" isn't enough. The pained movement to peace has to be kept going.

© Flora Lewis



'For too high-risk . . . Cancel his policy!'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Expecting a Gentle Scolding

I am certain that you will receive many letters condemning the British documentary producer who made "Hell's Angel: Mother Teresa" (People, Nov. 8). I am equally certain that you will hear nothing from her. She will simply read the headline, sigh, shake her head, and then laugh uproariously. That is the Mother Teresa I have worked with, known and loved for more than 14 years.

When I was in India for a U.S. corporation, I met her, worked every spare minute at a leper colony near Delhi, and grew quite close to her. I can claim neither fame nor power, but I am treated by her as she treats Her Britannic Majesty. Or, perhaps, Her Majesty is treated as I am by Mother. Therein may lie the rub.

Queens, kings, presidents, dictators, popes, powerful people either attract or interest her. Naturally, she is kind to all. She does not judge. When she sits with a destitute dying patient in India so that he can depart this world with much more dignity than he ever enjoyed in life, she does not evangelize or preach. She attempts to comfort, not convert.

Hindus, Muslims, animists, Protestants, atheists, wayward Britons. The destitute dying is of so much greater rank than a head of state. When she bathes an AIDS patient it is with love and tears for his suffering, not for his lifestyle.

She does not approve of fundraising schemes and prohibits the collection of money in her name. For years, in response to my questions and concerns about funding,

she has said that God will provide. And He does, time and time again. She will not approve of this letter, and I can expect her scolding shortly. But even that she manages with love and compassion.

JAMES McEWEN DEWAR,
Hanoi.

The Reviewer's Fallibility

Regarding "The Pope Cheapens His Office" (Opinion, Nov. 1) by Colman McCarthy:

This is a cheap, shoddy shot at Pope John Paul II. Mr. McCarthy is entitled to his opinion, but to dogmatize it in judgmental infallibility is downright ridiculous, if not dishonest. His loaded "truths" defile the Pope's words, overintended as literature but as moral and ethical guidelines for humankind's survival.

WILLIAM GREENWAY,
Paris.

A Cloud Over India

Your coverage of the health crisis in India, following the outbreak of plague in Surat, was remarkable; better, in fact, than that of most Indian newspapers.

Most reporters have written about the garbage heaps in Indian cities, including New Delhi. But the fact is that the whole country has become a garbage dump. The air is highly polluted, transportation often does not exist, essential services like electricity, water and telephones are often nonexistent, civic authorities are unresponsive, the police are authoritarian, and many politicians are corrupt.

What a disgraceful state of affairs for this once-proud country.

AJIT S. GOPAL,
New Delhi.

Defining the U.S. Interest

Jeanne Kirkpatrick denies that there is a U.S. national interest in the Haiti venture ("What's This About Clinton Successes?" Opinion, Nov. 1). In my view, any contribution within the limits of U.S. power, expertise and dedication toward resolving any problem on this planet is in America's interest — just as forsaking such a contribution works to its detriment.

L. BODMER,
Zollikon, Switzerland.

Images of Geneva

Regarding "Geneva: Contemporary at Last" (Features, Nov. 5) by Alan Riding:

Describing the inauguration of Geneva's new Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art, the article states that persuading the city "to spend money on the arts has never been easy."

Considering that Geneva has 28 museums, 136 art galleries, an opera, numerous theaters, 65 libraries, 40 cinemas and more — thanks to the more than 200 million Swiss francs (\$155 million) spent every year by the city's public authorities and a large additional effort by the private sector — it looks like what Geneva really needs is to work on the way outsiders perceive it.

STEVEN BERNARD,
Geneva.

Somewhere in East Europe, Seeking an Honest Town

By Al Goodman

MADRID — My grandfather had a motto at his store and in his life: "Always be honest. Always be in good taste." I have often wondered what inspired him to set that lofty standard.

Presumably not New York, where Grandfather once lived; savvy New Yorkers have been known to stumble when it comes to honesty and

MEANWHILE

good taste. The same goes for the citizens of St. Louis, Missouri, where he eventually raised his family. That left his native village in Eastern Europe. Perhaps it was filled with people who were honest and in good taste.

I could hardly imagine such a town, being no strict follower myself of Grandfather's credo. Yet for years I have wanted to find his long-lost native village and probe it for truthfulness and grace.

Our family has long maintained that the mysterious village was in Hungary. That is, until the night before my flight to Budapest, when my father called urgently with a surprise. The town could really be in Slovakia, he said, or maybe the Czech Republic.

"So you actually might be Slovakian?" said my Spanish girlfriend, who knew my "Hungarian story" by heart.

We packed our suitcases in Madrid and landed in Budapest hours later. A friendly reporter there lent maps of Hungary and the former Czechoslovakia, but then had to rush off to cover the arrival of some newlyweds named Michael Jackson and Lisa Marie Presley.

While they attracted Budapest crowds, we pored over the maps. My girlfriend found a speck called Zborov (pop. 2,500) in northeastern Slovakia. It was a native village all right, out of my grandfather's hut of his wife, my grandmother.

Zborov's location led to a startling coincidence about the towns that my grandparents left a century ago. Both villages have been in three different countries since then: Hungary, then Czechoslovakia and now Slovakia. My grandfather's birthplace has changed names.

The problem was that I knew only the old name, Bartfeld, and it was not on the maps. However, a town called Bartfeld had intriguing similarities. Like Bartfeld, it was in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains, near a tourist resort and less than a day's ride by wagon from Grandmother's hamlet.

It was impossible to resist a peek at Bartfeld.

The 250-kilometer (155-mile) trip from Budapest was uneventful except that it took 24 hours, and we did not go by wagon. Budapest rental cars were all booked, through no fault of Michael Jackson's. That left a quaint Hungarian train, an efficient Slovak bus and a crummy night's sleep at a faded, former Communist Party hotel in Slovakia.

Finally, in Bartfeld (population 32,000), the mystery about Grandfather's town was solved just before a tremendous thunderstorm. An employee at the history museum explained that the place used to be called Bartfeld. Turns out it was the old Hungarian name.

Excitedly, I toured the former synagogue where my grandfather very likely prayed as a boy, walked the narrow streets that he surely knew, and saw birth records that list my ancestors. Then I remembered Grandfather's motto.

I searched the town for honesty and found no liars or tricksters. The locals smiled warmly at an American returning to his roots. Of course, it was hard to gauge true intentions because I had no idea what people were saying in Slovak.

It was easier to prove the motto's "good taste" component. Bartfeld has gracefully restored its handsome medieval plaza of burgher homes painted in pastel colors and topped with red-shingled roofs. Unesco in 1986 was sufficiently impressed to cite Bartfeld for its landmark beauty; that led to a slick tourist video.

The video features unexpected celebrities: the former U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle and Czech President Vaclav Havel. The statesmen were filmed in the town square while attending an international conference on security a few years ago.

The 25-minute video has a shocking flaw — my grandfather and his motto are not mentioned. After all these years, how could the town forget him? It was probably just an honest mistake.

The writer, who reports from Spain for CNN, contributed this essay to the International Herald Tribune.

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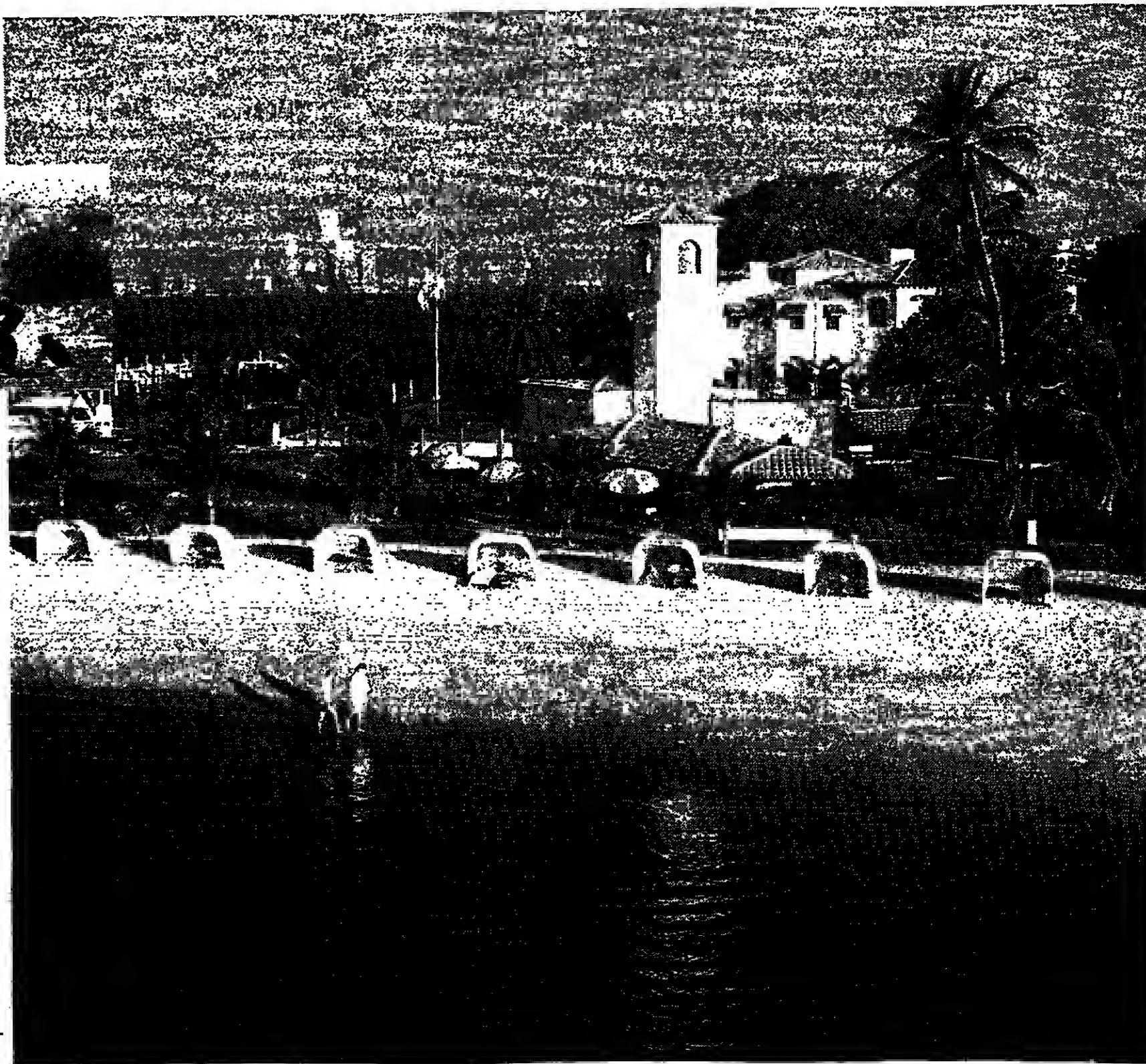
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From Zooties to Technos: Street Fashion's Subversive Edge

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It is half a century since the zoot suit tromboned its way into fashion on the backs of Harlem jazz musicians. Thirty years since the first style war was fought on British beaches between streamlined Mods and black-leather-clad Rockers. The hippies' Summer of Love was 25 years ago. Punk has come of age at 18.

To celebrate the middle age of street style — or maybe to mummify it — the Victoria and Albert Museum in London opens Wednesday the first exhibition devoted to the street and its ectoplasmic spread into high fashion. "From Sidewalk to Catwalk" (until Feb. 19) charts the rise of hip style that led to baseball caps and biker jackets on the runway at Chanel, and once nihilistic Punk reduced to designer safety pins by Zandra Rhodes in the 1970s and Gianni Versace in 1993. The show ends with the Supermarket of Style: a rag-bag of ragga, rap and glam-rock revival looks, most understood only by initiates, and giving a tribal identity to music cults — as street style so often does.

A book written in tandem with the exhibition by the social anthropologist Ted Polhemus is more revealing, and more comprehensive, about the phenomenon. "Streetstyle" (Thames and Hudson, London) opens with the trickle-down/bubble-up philosophy that fashion was once set by the designers and is now often absorbed by them from the street. But the real subject of the book is the essence of each group — some already caricatured like punk, hippie and grunge — others obscure. A few, like the rubber-wearing fetishists or "pervs" (short for pervers) or the weird "cyberpunks" (wearing everything but the kitchen microwave) seem decadent.

But, as Polhemus says, street style is not Chanel's homeboy chic — rapper jeans with a gilt-trimmed jacket. It is essentially subversive.

"Street style has an edge to it. It is rooted in rebellion," he says. Polhemus, 47, raised in a strict Methodist family in New Jersey, but 20 years an observer of the London club scene, says that he remembers the purchase of a black leather jacket as "significant for me, a powerful act," when such a garment was worn only on the wrong side of the tracks. In the V & A show, the blown-up image of Marlon Brando in a Perfecto jacket in the 1954 film "The Wild One" encapsulates the image of the outsider, even now that the leather blouson is the stuff of suburban Sundays.

WHERE did street style come from? It is a mirror image of a 20th-century world in which the social pecking order was challenged and ultimately smashed. A chart shows the complex family tree of beatniks and rockabillys, teds and technos, glam and grunge.

Style tribes divide into those who dress up — socially disenfranchised African- and Hispanic-Americans in the 1940s creating the flamboyant zoot suit — just as rappers in current times flaunt exterior symbols of wealth. The colorful clothes of Rastafarians, "rude boys" and "raggamuffins" all trace their roots back to Jamaica.

Middle-class kids tend to dress down: The hippies rejected both the decorous dress of their parents' generation and the space age futurism of the 1960s (which is back as the plastic and vinyl clothes of today's technos).

The overwhelming contribution of black culture to street style could have been better explored. The exhibition, according to Amy de la Haye, assistant curator of 20th-century dress, concentrates on Britain, a major source of street style since the 1960s. As well as the Mods, Rockers, skinheads, hippies and Punks — all hyped and traduced by media attention — the show includes lesser-known subcultures like Northern Soul (which gave the fashion world "baggies"), the ghoulish "Goths" and Asian Bhangra.

DE la Haye says it is significant that 90 percent of the display is from the V & A's collection, after a recent radical decision to invest in street looks. "The museum has always focused on design that led," she says. "It became important to collect what was authentic."

Designers have contributed their upscale versions: Yves Saint Laurent's beatnik inspiration; Chanel's sequined surfer suit; rieh-hippie interpretations by Moschino or Dolce & Gabbana. The street garments have explanatory labels describing their significance to the wearer. The show includes rare pieces: a Teddy boy drape suit, a neo-Edwardian look in the 1950s.

Everything now seems to relate to a previous trend. So is street style at the end of the fashion road?

At left, the author Ted Polhemus at Victoria and Albert show, followed by, from left: a London "rude boy" in 1980; a Teddy boy; cyberpunk Donna Nolan; Versace's 1993 take on Punk, and Chanel's 1993 homeboy look.

"In a sense our whole culture is over — all this nostalgia, all this looking back," says Polhemus. "Young people today are nostalgic. When we were growing up, the last thing we wanted was to look back."

Polhemus describes his own experience as a hippie (his picture with drooping hair and squaw headband graces the book). He recalls the shock of Punk when Vivienne Westwood and her Svengali, Malcolm McLaren, appeared with him at a lecture at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in the 1970s.

Punk remains the most vivid and shocking emblem of street style. It grew, as all rebellions have, out of the stolid bourgeoisie of style and the need for a younger generation to thumb its noses at society. Grunge similarly unsettled sleek 1980s fashion and was also rooted in no-hope despair with the system. In both cases, there is something unsettling about high-fashion takes on trash-can fashion.

"From the perspective of a kid in South Bronx or Brixton with no job prospects, it is rather insulting to have clothes ripped off his back," says Polhemus, who would like to see those designers influenced by the street giving employment in their studios to raw wannabe designers.

Yet Punk, he believes, has contributed the most to mainstream fashion, by insinuating that anything can be thrown together and that the clash makes music, if not harmony. We now call someone who wears a head-to-toe designer outfit a "fashion victim," whereas in previous eras a well-orchestrated ensemble was the aspiration. Only the poor were reduced to wearing a mishmash of clothes.

The idea of dipping into the past, recycling and borrowing haphazardly from different eras and styles, is not just confined to fashion. Postmodernism in the arts reflects exactly the same concepts. But Polhemus still rates Punk as a seminal fashion movement and one from which everything since is just the aftermath.

"I feel quite strongly, Punk to me is like the Surrealists — once Duchamp had exhibited a urinal with his name on it, what was the point of Pop Art?" he says. "Postmodernism is not about art or clothing; it is about a state of mind."

Street fashion is also about reverting to tribalism. Fashion at the end of the century has become a life raft in a hostile society, an image to cling to in a disintegrating world, a fashion family to belong to, a tribal imperative. Margaret Thatcher's infamous credo could apply equally to style: "Today there is no such thing as society. There are just individuals and their families."

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Herald Tribune

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

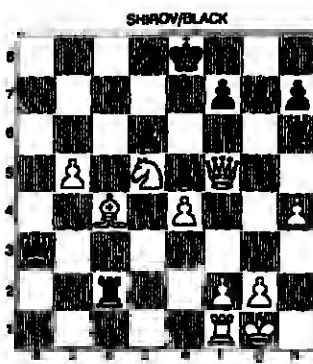
GARRY KASPAROV beat Alexei Shirov in the all-grandmaster Credit Suisse Masters Tournament.

Nowadays it is rare to see a game take the course of the old Sicilian Four Knights Variation with 6 Nc6 b7 7 Nc5 Nc4. Most people are convinced that 8...Qc7 9 f4 Qb6 10 e4 Nc3 11 Qd3 Nf5 12 g4 Nc4 13 b3 Bb7 gives Black fully sufficient counterplay. Accordingly, the play usually takes a turn into the Pelican Variation with 6 Ndb5 d6 7 Bf4 e5 8 Bg5 a6 9 Na3 h5.

In a sprinkling of current games, 13 Bd3 has been tried and also 13 Nc2 Nb8 14 g3, neither one producing success, but Kasparov goes right for his plan with 13 Nc2 Nb8 14 e4, forcing the disruption of the black queenside pawn formation with 14...ba 15 Ra4. This is not uncommon in this general type of position, but after 15...Nd7 16 Rb4! Nc5, it was remarkable that Kasparov could sacrifice rook for bishop with 17 Rb7! Nb7. Normally, it takes at least a minor piece plus a pawn to compensate for a rook.

Maybe Shirov thought that his line ending in 26...Qa7 would amount to the same thing, but it did not. After 27 Nd7! defense by 27...Ra8 would have been defeated by 28 Ne7 Kb8 29 Qf7! Rb3 30 Nf8! Qa2 31 Ne6 d5 32 Nf5 Nd6 33 Nd6 Qa7 34 Nc7 Rg8 35 Qd5!

Moreover, 27...Re8 28 Bc4 Nd8 29 Nf6! g7 30 Qg4 Kb8 31 Nf6 Rf8 32 Qf5 Kc7 33 Qh7 Kf6 34 Qb6 Kc7 35 Qg5 f6 36 Qd2 is lost for Black. Shirov must have seen this, too, because he gave back rook for



Position after 31...Re2

minor piece with 27...Nd8. After 28 Nf8 Kf8 29 b5, Kasparov had a powerful positional advantage with even material.

Kasparov's 30 Qf5! looked toward 30...Qd3 31 Qd7 g5 32 Qd8 Kc7 33 Qf6 Kc8 34 Qd6 with an overwhelming position.

On 31...Re2, Kasparov bored in with 32 Qh7, going ahead in material for the first time. Shirov kept playing with 32...Rc4 and dropped rook for knight after 33 Qg8 Kd7 34 Nb6 Kc7 35 Nc4.

After 38 Ne3, Kasparov had rook and pawn for bishop in a beautifully integrated position. Shirov gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
1 e4	c5	20 Nc4	c5
2 Nf3	c5	21 Bc3	c5
3 Bc4	c5	22 Bc3	c5
4 Nc3	c5	23 Nc4	c5
5 Bb3	c5	24 Nc4	c5
6 Nc3	c5	25 Nc4	c5
7 Bb3	c5	26 Nc4	c5
8 Nc3	c5	27 Nc4	c5
9 Nc3	c5	28 Nc4	c5
10 Nc3	c5	29 Nc4	c5
11 Nc3	c5	30 Nc4	c5
12 Nc3	c5	31 Nc4	c5
13 Nc3	c5	32 Nc4	c5
14 Nc3	c5	33 Nc4	c5
15 Nc3	c5	34 Nc4	c5
16 Nc3	c5	35 Nc4	c5
17 Nc3	c5	36 Nc4	c5
18 Nc3	c5	37 Nc4	c5
19 Nc3	c5	38 Nc4	c5

THE OTHER

MRS. KENNEDY:
Ethel Skakel Kennedy: An American Drama of Power, Privilege and Politics

By Jerry Oppenheimer. 542 pages. \$25.95. St. Martin's.

Reviewed by
Amanda Vaill

IN the interests of full disclosure, let me confess up front that I once worked at the same publishing house (Viking) as Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, and that after she left I inherited her desk chair (only marginally less dilapidated than my previous one) and her typewriter (old, but in good condition). Other than this, I have never had any connection with the Kennedy family — so what I am about to say about "The Other Mrs. Kennedy" has not been influenced by the kinds of pressure Jerry Oppenheimer claims were brought to bear on other critical looks at the Kennedys.

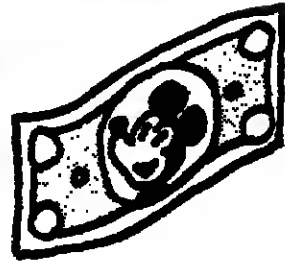
"The Other Mrs. Kennedy: Ethel Skakel Kennedy: An American Drama of Power, Privilege, and Politics" — to give the book the benefit of its full complement of subtitles — is a biography of Robert Kennedy's widow. Actually, "biography" is a loose term for what this book represents. Ethel Kennedy was a tireless campaigner for her husband and his brothers, a sprightly hostess in New Frontier Washington and a staunch, even gallant figure in the aftermath of her husband's assassination — but these attributes would not, by themselves, make her worth 487 pages crammed with text.

The real reason for this book's existence is the public's appetite

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Olli-Pekka Kallasvuo, chief financial officer of Nokia Group in Helsinki, is reading "The Disney Touch" by Ron Grover. "It is a very interesting look at how Michael Eisner changed Disney when he took it over and made it so successful. Of course, that was before Euro Disney." (Erik Ipsen, IHT)



for gossip. "All history is gossip," the book's epigraph proclaims, and gives President John F. Kennedy as the source. It doesn't tell you where he said it.

And so "The Other Mrs. Kennedy" provides all the dish about Ethel Skakel Kennedy. There's the wealthy upbringing (a mansion in Greenwich, Connecticut, Fifth Avenue shopping sprees, private planes, horses, chauffeured limos). There's the dysfunctional-family history (a grandfather, two sisters and three brothers are described as alcoholics, one brother as a compulsive philanthropist whose wife burned down their house when she caught him in flagrant delicto — leaving aside the second cousin who was committed to a mental hospital after killing a 7-year-old girl). There are the calamities — a sister born with a club foot, another giving birth to a severely handicapped and retarded child, her parents dying in a plane crash, the assassinations, her brother dying in another plane crash, her son dead of a drug overdose.

We're told what Ethel Kennedy and her family thought of her

in-laws — Ethel is described as making "fun of [Jacqueline Kennedy] blatantly" and Ethel's brother-in-law is quoted as calling Ethel's husband "that little jerk" — and we hear what the Kennedys, or their spouses, really thought of Ethel Skakel. Rose Kennedy is said to have thought her a spendthrift; Peter Lawford "hated Ethel," his widow, Patricia Seaton Lawford, is quoted as saying; and Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis is reported to have "felt Ethel had no class."

What kind of sources does Oppenheimer give for this inside information? A certain amount comes from newspaper and magazine accounts and archives, but the preponderance derives from the "literally hundreds of people" Oppenheimer credits as

sources in his acknowledgments. In some cases his notes list interviews with named sources — friends, family or acquaintances of his subject; in many more the source is anonymous.

The reader is not reassured to discover the text littered with errors, of which the most obvious are the rendering of Ethel's husband's name as Robert, Frances Kennedy, the neologism "kudo" instead of the correct singular, "kudos," and the author's apparent belief that Ethel was related by marriage to a thoroughbred trainer named Horatio Lauro (it's Luro — and misspelling his name is like referring to Joe DiMaggio. In his field, he's that famous).

What's the excuse for all this carelessness and sleaze? Is adversarial bottom-fishing a synonym for objective journalism? Oppenheimer seems to think so. The fact is, outsider journalism, when it takes such a determinedly antagonistic view of its subject, is inherently shrill, unsatisfying and dull, dull, dull. It reduces its readers to the status of gawkers outside a glittering party — and any fool knows the view is always better on the other side of the velvet rope.

Amanda Vaill, a biographer and journalist living in New York, wrote this for The Washington Post.

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MARKET DIARY

Bonds Help to Lift Blue-Chip Shares

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks, buoyed by rallies in bonds and the dollar, posted their biggest gain in two weeks amid expectations that the Federal Reserve will raise lending rates Tuesday and shore up confidence in U.S. assets.
The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 28.26 points to 3,829.73, more than recovering a Friday loss and registering its biggest gain since a 55.51-point rally on Oct. 28.
Advancing issues led declining shares by 6 to 5. Volume was a moderate 260.42 million shares, up from 218.43 million on Friday.
The dollar rally also underpinned bonds as the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond slipped to 8.07 percent from 8.15 percent on Friday.
Many economists expect the Federal Reserve to vote to raise the target rate on federal funds by half a point to 5.25 percent on Tuesday.
But some traders said stocks could fall Tuesday if the Fed does not raise the rate by more than 50 basis points. They said a bigger increase was needed to convince investors of the Fed's resolve to rein in inflation.
For now, however, optimism that a rate increase will make dollar-denominated assets such as bonds and stocks more appealing offset concern that higher rates will hurt stocks by slowing the economy and corporate-profit growth.
Alcoa and Kodak together accounted for almost 12 points of the advance. Alcoa, which Friday declared a 2-for-1 stock split and lifted its common stock dividend by 12.5 percent, rose 2.4 to 83.34.
Kodak shot up 1 1/4 to 47 1/4 after a Prudential Securities analyst raised his investment rating to "buy" from "hold."
Chrysler was among the biggest gainers, as its shares soared 3 to 47 1/4 after Kirk Kerkorian, its largest shareholder, said he planned to raise his 9 percent stake and urged Chrysler to buy back stock.
The Nasdaq Composite Index jumped 6.06 points to 768.18. It was buoyed by Microsoft, which closed up 2 1/4 at 64 1/4.

Prospect for Rate Rise Sparks a Dollar Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Expectations that the Federal Reserve Board will raise interest rates Tuesday and forecasts of a pro-business Republican congressional agenda lifted the dollar against other major currencies Monday.
The dollar rallied to 1.5446 Deutsche marks from 1.5313 DM on Friday and to 98.300 yen from 97.725 yen. The dollar rose to 5.3095 French francs from 5.2640 francs and to 1.2972 Swiss francs from 1.2831. The pound weakened to \$1.5865 from \$1.5969.
The U.S. central bank is widely expected to raise interest rates by at least half a percentage point after its policy-making Open Market Committee meets Tuesday.
An increase of that size should be enough to calm investor concerns about inflation, especially after the drop in producer prices in October reported by the government last week, analysts said.
The data convinced traders that a 50-basis-point rate increase "is enough for the time being," said Paul Farrell, manager of strategic currency trading at Chase Manhattan Bank.
Julie Grandstaff, a portfolio manager with Baird, Biehl & Kaiser, a San Francisco money management firm, said many investors had bought dollars to guard against being caught short of the currency after the Fed's meeting.
"A lot of this was kind of a matter of clearing up positions before the FOMC meeting," she said.
The dollar also was buoyed by political promises of lower spending, lower budget deficits and steady growth from Republican legislators.
"The market is responding to weekend announcements from the Republican hierarchy that it wants a balanced budget, deep reductions in entitlement spending and investment-related tax cuts," said David De Rosa, director of foreign exchange trading at Swiss Bank Corp. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)



The Dow Jones Industrial Average

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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Paramount Helps Lift Viacom Profit
NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Viacom Inc. said Monday that profit soared in the third quarter, boosted by its acquisition of Paramount Communications Inc.
Profit jumped to \$327.3 million from \$22 million a year ago. Revenue quadrupled to \$2.13 billion from \$508.1 million. Viacom said the two periods were not directly comparable, however, because the 1994 results reflected part ownership of Paramount beginning in March and full ownership effective July 7.

Sony and Philips to Develop Disks
NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Sony Corp. and Philips Electronics NV announced Monday that they were working with the recording industry to develop standards for an enhanced multimedia compact disc called CD Plus.
The companies said they were seeking product feedback from computer hardware and software makers. CD Plus would combine audio, text, pictures and video.
Toshiba America Consumer Products, a U.S. unit of Toshiba Corp., said Monday it would introduce the world's first multimedia television, a 20-inch integrated multimedia monitor with a 181-channel tuner. It is designed for use with interactive multimedia applications and video games. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Toys 'R' Us Sets 125-Store Expansion
PARAMUS, New Jersey (Combined Dispatches) — Toys 'R' Us Inc., reporting strong third-quarter results, said Monday that it would open as many as 125 stores next year.
The world's largest toy retailer said profit rose 12 percent from a year ago to \$47.4 million. Sales for the quarter rose 12 percent to \$1.63 billion.
Sales in stores that have been open at least a year rose 5.3 percent in the United States. Outside the United States, the company said poor local economies contributed to lower same-store sales. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Low Profit Margins Hurt Kmart Net
TROY, Michigan (Bloomberg) — Kmart Corp. said Monday its third-quarter earnings fell 59 percent, as shoppers avoided apparel and other full-price goods, driving down profit margins.
The company said net income in the quarter fell to \$39 million from \$94 million a year earlier. Excluding discontinued operations — the PACE Membership Warehouse and PayLess Drug Store chains — profit a year ago earnings was \$104 million.

Shawmut Buys a Barclays Subsidiary
NEW YORK (AFP) — Shawmut National Corp. said Monday it would take a majority stake in AmerQuest Technologies Inc. and enter the U.S. computer market.
Shawmut said the purchase of Barclays Business Credit Inc. would enable it to improve its operations in the high-yield area of loans to medium-sized businesses.

For the Record
Computer 2000 AG, a German computer wholesaler, said it would take a majority stake in AmerQuest Technologies Inc. and enter the U.S. computer market.
Air Canada said net income in the third quarter rose to 130 million dollars (\$95 million) from 43 million dollars a year earlier, as revenue rose 13 percent to

EUROPE

BASF to Buy Boots Unit for \$1.4 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Boots Co., in a long-awaited move, said Monday it had agreed in principle to sell its pharmaceutical unit to BASF AG of Germany for about \$1.4 billion (\$1.4 billion).

Completion of the sale depends on approval by the boards of both companies and regulatory approvals, said Boots, Britain's leading pharmaceutical and consumer-products chain.

Boots said last year it was considering selling its third-largest division to focus on core retail operations. The division reported a 6 percent increase in sales to £228 million in the first half of 1994 and a 70 percent rise in profit, to £49.8 million.

"This deal offers exciting prospects for the international expansion of our pharmaceutical business, and for its staff," said James Blyth, deputy chairman and chief executive.

"It's a very good fit, therapeutically and geographically," said Thorolf Spickschen, chief executive of BASF Pharma, which holds the pharmaceutical operations of BASF.

A company spokesman declined to say when the sale might close or what Boots would do with the money. Options include a dividend in-

crease, a share buyback, a strategic acquisition or a combination of all three, said Alastair Eperon, a spokesman.

Mr. Eperon said the company was particularly interested in acquisitions in the growing German over-the-counter drug market, although he said "we have no objection to giving it back to shareholders."

"Their avowed strategic intent is the over-the-counter health care market in Europe," said John Richards, a NatWest Securities analyst. "We would certainly expect them to make some strategic acquisitions."

Analysts expressed little surprise at the announcement, and stock prices of Boots and BASF were nearly unchanged.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Cookson Courts Matthew
The British materials and metals companies Cookson Group PLC and Johnson Matthey PLC confirmed they were in merger talks that could lead to the creation of a £2.5 billion company, Bloomberg Business News reported from London.

A statement from Cookson, an electronic materials, ceramics and plastics company with a market capitalization of £1.4 billion, said discussions were still at a "relatively early stage."

(Bloomberg, AFX)

English Daily in Prague

U.S. Publisher Courts Thriving Market

By Jane Perlez

New York Times Service

PRAGUE — Eastern Europe's first daily English-language newspaper since the collapse of communism was launched Monday by a young American publisher who has made a name here with a daily publication distributed by facsimile machine.

The eight-page Bohemia Daily Standard was designed for the growing number of English-speaking business travelers and expatriate business executives and diplomats in Prague, according to the publisher, Eric Best.

Mr. Best, 32, shows little concern about the current competition. There are two independent English-language weeklies published in the Czech Republic, The Prague Post and Prognosis. Three English-language weeklies of varying quality and focus are published in Budapest, and there is one in Warsaw. But Mr. Best hopes to fill a niche for the expatriate community by providing in-depth coverage of local and foreign news.

"There's a gap of daily news for foreigners," said Mr. Best, who has been putting out his daily fax publication, Fleet Sheet, an English-language summary of the Czech press, since 1991. "And there's so much self-censor-

ship in the Czech press that a truly independent paper will be able to say things the Czech press is afraid to say."

Mr. Best, 32, says there are many aspects of Czech business life and politics that need solid reporting. The banking system, for example, appears to be a prime target for aggressive news coverage. There have been several bank failures recently, as well as reports of under-the-table payments for loans. "You go to a bank and can get an appraisal on your building that suits you," rather than the market value, he said.

The Standard has a start-up editorial staff of 20, including the editor, Francis Harris, a former correspondent for The Daily Telegraph of Britain.

The paper's debut comes near the fifth anniversary of the Velvet Revolution that toppled the Communist regime Nov. 17, 1989. To mark the occasion, The Standard will run anniversary photographs and an article by President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic.

Mr. Best says he hopes the paper, which costs 10 koruny, or about 35 cents, will develop a circulation of 5,000 to 10,000.

In Geneva, Too, the Presses Are Rolling

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The Geneva Post, an English-language daily newspaper aimed at the thousands of diplomats, UN employees and business representatives working around this international Swiss city, published its first issue Monday.

Newspaper executives said the paper was starting with 15,000 copies sold by subscription and at newsstands.

Its founding publisher, Jacques Werner, a Harvard-educated Swiss lawyer, said the new

daily — the first to be started in Geneva this century — had a good chance to succeed even though newspaper publishing generally faces difficult times. He has put nearly \$4.5 million into the project.

He said that he was counting on circulation growth in French-speaking Western Switzerland and in France from the planned start of the World Trade Organization in January.

Geneva saw the failure of the French-language daily La Suisse earlier this year after a century of publication.

(AP, Reuters)

EU Seeks A Role in Japan-U.S. Trade Talks

By Tom Buerkle

BRUSSELS — Europe's trade chief sought to join in the United States' trade talks with Japan on Monday, insisting he needed clear proof that recent agreements between Washington and Tokyo would not discriminate against European companies.

U.S. officials have said that recent agreements to open Japan's market for insurance, glass and government procurement of telecommunications and medical equipment will not be reserved for American companies, but Trade Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan said Europe had to have a role in monitoring the accord before it could be sure.

"If that is the intention of the agreement, there should be no opposition to our participating in the monitoring," he said.

As his demand indicated, Sir Leon said there had been no progress on his efforts to establish three-way talks among the parties.

He said the nonconfrontational approach of Europe's trade assessment mechanism, which seeks to work with Tokyo to identify barriers to European exports to Japan, would produce results comparable to or better than Washington's heavy-handed attempts to gain measurable increases in American exports.

The strategy has borne fruit with agreements on computers, office equipment, car parts and beer that are to be adopted formally when Sir Leon meets with Foreign Minister Yohel Kono in Tokyo on Saturday.

Sir Leon said he would seek additional openings on aircraft and aircraft engines, try to win agreement on product-testing and press Japan to cut red tape that impedes imports, an area where he also offered to work with the United States.

He indicated he was meeting stiff resistance to his effort to get Japan to reduce its current account surplus to 2 percent of gross domestic product from 3.4 percent last year.

That is the only numerical target Europe has proposed in its talks with Japan, but Sir Leon said he was not prepared to make it a "touchstone."

Investor's Europe			
Exchange	Index	Monday	Change
London	FTSE 100 Index	4,014.20	+10.20
Paris	CAC 40	4,014.20	+10.20
Frankfurt	DAX	2,000.00	+10.00
Amsterdam	AEX	1,000.00	+10.00
Brussels	Stock Index	1,000.00	+10.00
Frankfurt	HEX	1,000.00	+10.00
London	Financial Times 30	2,000.00	+10.00
London	FTSE 100	2,000.00	+10.00
London	General Index	2,000.00	+10.00
London	Market	2,000.00	+10.00
Paris	CAC 40	2,000.00	+10.00
Stockholm	Stock Index	2,000.00	+10.00
Stockholm	Stock Index	2,000.00	+10.00
Stockholm	Stock Index	2,000.00	+10.00
Stockholm	Stock Index	2,000.00	+10.00

Very briefly:

- British Sky Broadcasting Group PLC will sell 343 million shares at between 233 pence (\$3.72) and 268 pence each on the London Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange beginning Dec. 15. The exact offer price will be announced Dec. 8.
- Michelin SCA of France said sales for the first nine months rose 7 percent to 49.62 billion francs (\$9.4 billion).
- LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA of France said third-quarter sales rose 12 percent to 6.77 billion francs. Sales in the first nine months rose 16 percent to 18.77 billion francs.
- Olivetti SpA and Digital Equipment Corp. received approval from the European Commission to cooperate in the field of reduced instruction-set computer products.
- Eurotunnel PLC, which operates the rail tunnel beneath the English Channel, said third-quarter sales totaled £3.99 million, compared with £2.30 million in the second quarter. For the first nine months, sales totaled £6.26 million.
- L'Oréal SA of France said third-quarter revenue rose to 12.79 francs from 9.41 billion a year ago. For the first nine months, sales rose 15 percent to 30.1 billion francs.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

British Steel Profit Takes Off

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Steel PLC said Monday that increased demand and higher selling prices helped lift pretax profit almost 30 percent in the half-year ended Sept. 30.

Profit climbed to £159 million (\$254 million) on sales of £2.8 billion. A year earlier, Britain's largest steelmaker had a pretax profit of £27 million on sales of £2.5 billion.

The results were at the top end of analysts' expectations.

The chairman and chief executive, Brian Moffat, said: "The

(Bloomberg, AFX)

New Drug Lifts Schering Profit

Reuters

BERLIN — Schering AG said Monday that net profit rose 8 percent in the first nine months of 1994 on strong sales of its new multiple sclerosis drug Betaseron.

Schering earned 210 million Deutsche marks (\$137 million) in the period. Sales rose 14 percent, to 3.5 billion DM. Sales of Betaseron accounted for 230 million DM of the total.

The company also predicted its full-year profit would be up 10 percent.

'Yes' Vote on EU Cheers Swedish Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Markets here soared Monday in celebration of voters' decision Sunday to let Sweden join the European Union and in expectation that the move would lead the government to cut its huge deficit.

Stocks on the Aftersvaerden index climbed 2.2 percent, to 1,913.28. Bond prices followed suit, climbing 1.3 percent.

The kronor rose initially, especially against the Deutsche mark, but then faded. In early New York trading, a dollar

bought 7.2152 kronor, after 7.2828 Friday.

Stock markets elsewhere in Scandinavia also rose, with Copenhagen's top-20 KFX share index up 0.42 percent, and Oslo's OBX all-share index 0.46 percent higher.

Skandia AB, the Swedish insurance company that began boycotting Swedish bonds four months ago amid doubts over the government's ability to cut spending, saw the outcome of Sunday's EU referendum as the first step toward lifting the ban.

Bjorn Wolrath, Skandia's

chief executive, said, "Now this, at least, is in place."

He added that the government's budget for fiscal 1996, to be presented in January, would be a "decisive" clue to whether the deficit could be reduced. A large deficit forces a government to sell a lot of bonds to finance spending, diluting the value of existing bonds.

Skandia shares gained 10.5 percent on Monday, to 132 kronor.

"It's a very hopeful development and we were certainly happy to see Sweden vote 'yes,'" said Erik Sjöberg, chief

investment officer at S-E-Banken Fonder AB, Sweden's largest mutual fund-management company.

Johan Ederöf, responsible for Scandinavian shares at Swiss Bank, said: "I see a potential for a 5 percent increase in stocks over the coming days."

But others were less sure. Sven Arne Svensson, an economist with United Securities, said that "the market has probably made the most" of the "yes" vote, so that "now we're back to daily life."

When it becomes a member of the European Union on Jan. 1, Sweden will be required to follow strict EU rules on the size of its debt, budget deficits, inflation and bond yields.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Herald Tribune

Published with the New York Times and the Washington Post

Well connected business people get more out of it.

As regular readers you tell us that not only do you spend 30 enjoyable minutes with your paper, but also you don't miss a page.

As international travelers you tell us that 57% of you have telephone calling cards and that on your last business trip abroad, collectively you used them to make an astonishing 1,500,000 calls.

All this convinces us that both you and the telecommunication companies that advertise with us get more out of the International Herald Tribune.

For summaries of the surveys from which these facts are taken, please call, in Europe James McLeod on (33-1) 46-37-93-81; in Asia, Andrew Thomas on (65) 223-6478; in the Americas, Richard Lynch on (212) 752-3890.

Source: IYVA Survey, 1993-94. Reader Survey '94.

U.S. FUTURES

Nov. 14

High Low Open High Low Close Chg

Grains

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bushels per bushel

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Metals

Nov. 14

High Low Open High Low Close Chg

60 GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 36,000 lbs per lb

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Sharp Agrees To Cooperate With Fujitsu

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune
TOKYO — Aiming to stem the tide of technological change from across the Pacific, two of Japan's leading electronics companies, Sharp Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd., announced an agreement Monday to jointly develop multimedia products and services.

If the alliance were to flourish, the two companies, with their complementary technological strengths, could make a significant impact on Japan's efforts in the multimedia field, which combines data, voice and graphic information.

But while their long-term goals are ambitious, executives cautioned that at least for now, cooperation would be limited and at arm's length.

"We plan to develop new systems based on technologies that each company has developed independently," Mitsuo Otsuki, Fujitsu's executive vice president, said. "We have no plans to exchange personnel or set up a new company for joint research and development."

Sharp is the world's leading supplier of liquid crystal displays used in notebook computers and a successful innovator of high-technology consumer

products, such as personal organizers. Fujitsu, Japan's biggest computer company, is a leader in telecommunications.

The companies said their initial project was to improve the telecommunications ability of Sharp's portable information device, Zaurus, allowing it to connect easily with Fujitsu's on-line information service, NIFTYserve, beginning this month.

The impetus to develop products and services has been heightened by fast-paced changes in technology that are undermining the traditional businesses of Japan's electronics industry.

Competition from chip-makers from South Korea and other countries has lessened Japanese companies' dominance in the memory-chip market.

At the same time, U.S. companies such as Compaq Computer Corp. and Apple Computer Inc. have been making inroads into the Japanese personal computer market.

Moreover, U.S. software companies such as Microsoft are increasingly setting a technological agenda that has relegated many Japanese companies to the role of suppliers of high-tech components.

After Game Boy, It's Virtual Boy

Nintendo to Launch a \$199, 32-Bit Stereoscopic Wonder

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Seeking to revitalize a slowing video-game market, Nintendo Co. was due to announce Monday a low-priced "virtual reality" game system that it would begin selling in Japan and the United States in April.

The system, known as Virtual Boy, uses a display technology pioneered by Reflection Technology Inc., a small private company in Waltham, Massachusetts. To play a Virtual Boy game, a user must look directly into two miniature displays to view stereoscopic images created by arrays of red light-emitting diodes, or LEDs.

The game, which has a 32-bit microprocessor and which will require specially written software, will sell for \$199. It is to be demonstrated in the United States for the first time at a consumer electronics show in January.

Nintendo also said it had made a minority investment in Reflection Technology, which has 20 employees, and would make the tiny screens used for the game under a licensing agreement in Japan.

Nintendo currently sells a portable system called Game Boy that is designed to run versions of the company's 16-bit video games.

game industry expect this Christmas season to be disappointing because the two companies have already sold about 33 million 16-bit game systems, saturating the market.

Next year, competition is expected to be stronger. 3DO Corp. and Atari Corp. are already selling 32-bit and 64-bit games, and Sony Corp. is expected to enter the U.S. market with its own game, introduced recently in Japan.

"Next year there will be a big sorting out," Mr. Main said.

Sega, attempting to pick up

Say Cheese? Say Digital!

Reuters

TOKYO — Casio Computer Co. on Monday unveiled a still camera with a liquid crystal display that shows the image being recorded and plays back a photograph after it has been taken.

Casio said it would sell the camera, the first of its type, starting in February. It is the same size as a regular compact camera and is to cost 65,000 yen (\$665). The company said it would produce about 3,000 units a month.

Instead of using conventional film, the camera converts pictures into digital form and stores as many as 96 of them on a chip. They can then be transferred to a computer or videotape.

Casio said it hoped the camera would be used to take pictures of product samples and real estate that could then be incorporated in business presentations.

The new Casio camera is similar in principle to a liquid-crystal display video camera, the first of which was released by Sharp Corp. two years ago. Rather than peering through a viewfinder, the user looks at the 1.8-inch (4.6-centimeter) screen to see what the camera is photographing.

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	Change
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	9,378.32	9,387.85	-9.53
Singapore	Straits Times	2,228.94	2,232.05	-3.11
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,925.50	1,932.00	-6.50
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	19,251.49	19,284.85	-33.36
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,944.31	1,938.87	+5.44
Bangkok	SET	1,477.84	1,466.28	+11.56
Seoul	Composite Stock	1,128.57	1,118.25	+10.32
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,353.27	6,452.55	-99.28
Manila	PSE	2,208.40	2,236.61	-28.21
Jakarta	Stock Index	Closed	513.38	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,054.51	2,076.98	-22.47
Bombay	National Index	1,925.17	1,943.79	-18.62

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- China's economy will remain robust in the fourth quarter, with strong industrial production, sustained investment and rising retail sales, an official forecast said.
- Suzuki Motor Co. of Japan reported a recurring profit of 9.99 billion yen (\$102 million) for the half-year ended in September, up 8.7 percent from a year earlier.
- China's securities newspaper conceded it had been mistaken in reporting that authorities would soon discuss allowing local pension funds to invest in the domestic stock market; the erroneous report last Tuesday sent the Shanghai A-share index soaring.
- Indonesia and Malaysia have set up their first joint venture bank, PT Maybank Nusa International.

AP, Knight-Ridder, Reuters, AFP

NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Change
Alcoa	1.40	4.0	15.0	45.00	35.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Change
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Change
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00
Amgen	1.00	3.0	12.0	30.00	20.00	+1.00

MICROSOFT: Its Chief Sketches a Vision of a Highly Interactive World

Continued from Page 9

make computers "empowering, educational and entertaining."

Windows 95 will be the first version of Windows that is not built on top of Microsoft's previous operating system, DOS. The new design will take advantage of computer chips built since the mid-1980s.

Microsoft already controls about 85 percent of the operating-system market in personal computers with its Windows and DOS programs.

In recent weeks, Microsoft has made several moves to expand beyond operating systems and application programs.

The company is planning to buy Intuit Inc., which makes the popular Quicken personal-finance program, and it said last week that it and Visa International would develop software that would let people shop electronically with credit cards.

The focus on finance complements Microsoft's moves into telecommunications.

As computer, telephone and cable television technologies converge, consumers are likely to increase the use of electronics to manage their finances and investments.

Microsoft's strategy would place its programs at key points in emerging systems, reinforcing its strong position in operating systems.

Microsoft also is trying to link office machines into its systems. An operating system called Microsoft at Work lets such office machines as printers and fax machines communicate with Windows-based computers.

Earlier, Peter H. Lewis of The New York Times reported.

Analysts say that Microsoft's new information service, which has been known by its code name, Marvel, could become a leader in the \$13 billion on-line services industry almost as soon as it goes on line in the middle of next year.

"It's going to be a juggernaut by this

time a year from now," said Jesse Berst, editorial director of the Windows Watcher, a newsletter based in Redmond, Washington.

According to sources who have been briefed on the service, the keys to its strategy are lowering the initial cost and complexity for consumers to use on-line services, giving businesses a greater financial incentive to offer goods and services electronically and offering technology superior to that used by other on-line services.

For consumers, the Microsoft Network is expected to have a low monthly fee for basic services — perhaps as low as \$5 a month — with extra charges for specific uses, such as \$1.25 a day for daily baseball box scores or a similar fee for selected stock quotes. The current consumer services typically charge \$9.95 a month for five hours of connection time, plus \$3 or more an hour for additional hours.

CHRYSLER: Kerkorian's Plan

Continued from Page 9

agreement and in this program," Mr. Kerkorian wrote.

Chrysler did not comment on Mr. Kerkorian's intentions.

Mr. Kerkorian bought millions of Chrysler shares in 1990, when the stock was trading as low as \$9. The stock hit \$62.50 in February, and recently has ranged between \$45 and \$50.

Chrysler shares on the New York Stock Exchange finished Monday at \$48.875, up \$3.00.

Mr. Kerkorian's letter criticized the company for accumulating large cash reserves without using some of the money to enhance the value of its stock.

Chrysler said it had \$7.1 billion of cash and marketable securities at the end of September — a cushion that company executives have been building to allow it to weather the next downturn in the automotive industry.

Chrysler has posted record profit this year as the market for new cars and trucks has boomed.

"We have been committed, long-term investors in Chrysler and continue to believe that Chrysler is an excellent, well-managed company and an attractive long-term investment, which is why we intend to acquire additional shares," said Alex Yemendjian, a Tracinda executive.

"However, we also believe that it is essential that Chrysler take action in the interests of all shareholders to enhance shareholder value, and we are confident that the program we have proposed will help accomplish that objective."

(AP, Bloomberg)

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Austria	022-003-014	Egypt (Suez)	02-356-4777	Kuwait	800-777	Puerto Rico	1-800-477-8000	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0800-89-0877
Bahamas	1-800-389-2111	El Salvador	191	Laos	153-4777	Romania	01-800-0877	Uruguay	004-17
Bahamas A	1-800-877-8000	Finland	004-800-100-3	Lithuania	8-4197	Russia (Moscow)	153-4133	Vietnam City	172-1877
Bahamas B	0800-10014	France	98001-0284	Luxembourg	0000-0115	Russia (St. Petersburg)	800-155-6133	Vietnam (English)	800-1111-0
Belize	554	Germany	0190-0018	Malaysia	0800-121	Russia (all other)	235-0333	Venezuela (Spanish)	800-1111-1
Belize A	1-800-023-0677	Greece	008-001-411	Mexico	05-800-877-8000	Saudi Arabia	1-235-0333		
Belize B	0800-3333	Guatemala	950-1266	Mexico A	19-0087	Saudi Arabia	172-1877		
Belize C	1-800-877-8000	Honduras	001-800-121-2000	Mexico B	001-800-745-1111	Singapore	800-172-177		
Bolivia	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	800-1877	Netherlands	06-022-9119	South Africa	0-800-95-0001		
Bolivia A	1-800-877-8000	Hong Kong A	011	Netherlands A	072-0-000-0000	Spain	1-800-277-7468		
Bolivia B	1-800-877-8000	Hungary	00-800-01-877	New Zealand	000-999	Spain A	187		
Bolivia C	00-800-1010	Iceland	00-0137	New Zealand A	000-999	Spain B	000-999-011		
Bolivia D	108-15	Ireland	001-801-15	Nicaragua (Spanish)	171	Sweden	155-5777		
Bolivia E	980-170-010	Ireland A	1-800-35-2001	Nicaragua (English)	02-19877	Switzerland	0888		
Bolivia F	980-120-110	Israel	177-109-2727	Nicaragua (Spanish)	115	Switzerland A	0080-14-0877		
Bolivia G	161	Italy	177-109-2727	Norway	177-109-2727	Switzerland B	001-999-13-877		
Bolivia H	98-5-800-123	Japan	1-800-877-8000	Paraguay	004-12-800	Switzerland C	23		

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NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

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NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
NYSE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	1000000000



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[illegible][illegible]

13 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	S&P	100	High	Low	Latest	Chg
194	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amoco		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
195	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
196	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
197	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
198	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
199	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
200	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
201	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
202	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
203	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
204	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
205	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
206	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
207	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
208	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
209	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
210	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
211	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
212	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
213	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
214	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
215	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
216	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
217	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
218	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
219	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
220	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
221	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
222	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
223	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
224	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
225	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
226	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
227	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
228	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
229	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
230	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
231	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
232	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
233	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
234	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
235	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
236	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
237	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
238	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
239	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
240	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
241	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
242	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
243	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
244	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
245	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
246	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
247	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
248	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
249	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
250	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
251	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
252	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
253	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
254	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
255	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
256	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
257	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
258	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
259	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
260	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
261	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
262	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
263	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
264	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
265	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
266	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
267	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
268	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
269	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
270	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
271	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
272	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
273	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
274	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
275	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
276	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
277	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
278	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
279	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
280	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
281	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
282	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
283	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
284	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
285	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
286	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
287	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
288	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
289	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
290	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
291	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
292	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
293	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
294	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
295	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
296	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
297	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
298	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
299	20 1/2	18 1/2	Amstar		3.20	10	100	100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0</

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12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Unltd Off
3170 Onda 12 1/2						

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AMEX

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trade prices elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

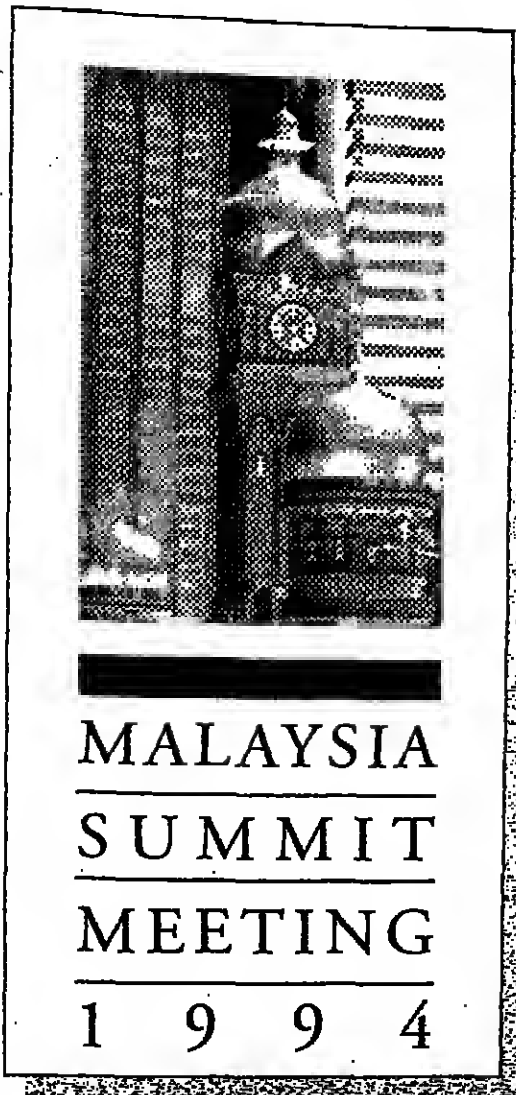
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12 Month	High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	Sh	High	Low	Latest Ch
31% 21	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
30% 20	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
29% 19	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
28% 18	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
27% 17	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
26% 16	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
25% 15	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
24% 14	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
23% 13	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
22% 12	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
21% 11	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
20% 10	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
19% 9	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
18% 8	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
17% 7	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
16% 6	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
15% 5	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
14% 4	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
13% 3	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
12% 2	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
11% 1	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
10% 0	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
9% 9	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
8% 8	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
7% 7	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
6% 6	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
5% 5	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
4% 4	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
3% 3	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
2% 2	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
1% 1	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
0% 0	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
31% 21	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
30% 20	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
29% 19	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
28% 18	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
27% 17	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
26% 16	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
25% 15	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
24% 14	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
23% 13	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
22% 12	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
21% 11	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
20% 10	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
19% 9	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
18% 8	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
17% 7	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
16% 6	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
15% 5	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29%
14% 4	Presid of	2.00	8.0	1	3	63	29%	29%	29

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هكذا من الأهل

The 1994 Malaysia Summit Meeting



A Major Summit on Trade and Investment Opportunities in Malaysia

November 21-22, 1994
Shangri-La Hotel,
Kuala Lumpur

For the second time in as many years, Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir, members of his cabinet and key figures in the Malaysian private sector will join leaders of the international business community at a Summit Meeting that will aim to define the state of the Malaysian economy and highlight opportunities for foreign cooperation and investment.

The Summit, co-convened by the International Herald Tribune (IHT) and the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), in association with the American-Malaysian Chamber of Commerce (AMCham), will provide present and potential investors with a high level forum to discuss and debate the myriad of issues that affect foreign investment in Malaysia.

THE SPEAKERS

- * The Hon. Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad
Prime Minister of Malaysia
- * Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim
Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia
- * Dato' Seri Rafidah Aziz
Minister of International Trade & Industry
- * Dato' Tajudin bin Ramli
Chairman & Chief Executive, Technology Resources Industries Berhad
- * Dato' Francis Yeoh Sock Ping
Managing Director, YTL Corporation Berhad
- * Dato' Mohamed Nadzmi Salleh
Managing Director, PROTON
- * Together with other leaders from the Malaysian and international business communities

THE ISSUES

- * The future of Malaysia's economy and role within ASEAN
- * Opportunities for foreign investment and cooperation
- * The KLSE and growth of Malaysian securities industry

REASONS TO ATTEND

- * Develop relationships with leaders of Malaysian government and business
- * Meet with Malaysian counterparts and pursue new or existing business interests in Malaysia
- * Learn where high yield potential for investment and cooperation exist in Malaysia

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The fee for the conference is US\$ 995.00. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before November 7, after which time we regret there can be no refund. Substitutions, however, may be made at any time.

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REGISTRATION FORM

To register for the conference, please complete the form and send it to: Fiona Irwin
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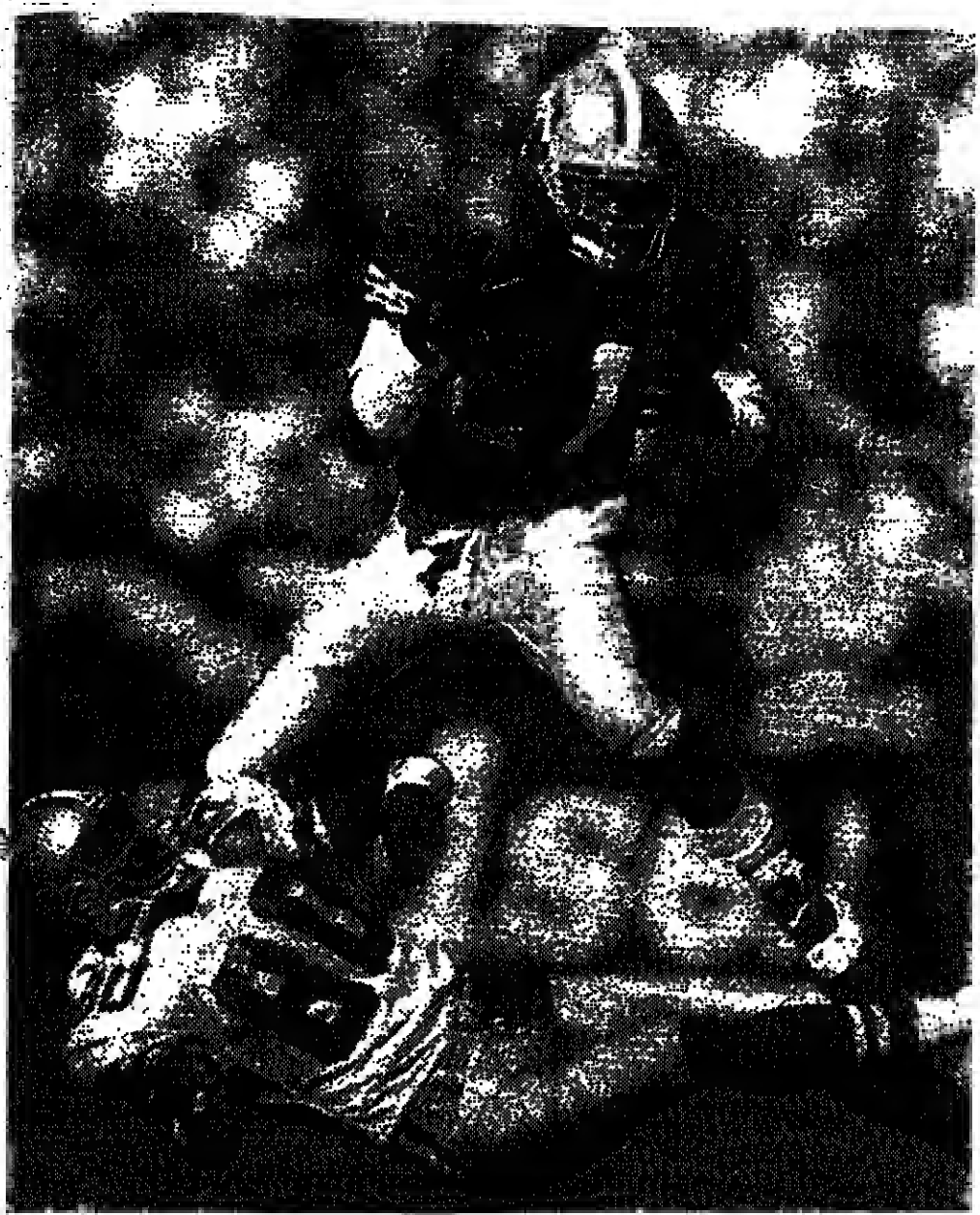


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Of Commerce

SPORTS



Leaping over the Cowboys' Alvin Harper, cornerback Deion Sanders came up with one of three San Francisco interceptions of Troy Aikman passes in the 49ers' victory.

49ers Rattle the Cowboys' Pedestal, 21-14

By Leonard Shapiro

SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco 49ers sent a message that came out loud and clear and was beamed coast to coast: The Dallas Cowboys may be a two-time defending Super Bowl champion, but they are not invincible.

With quarterback Steve Young making like a running back and safety Merion Hanks doing his best impression of a

came with Dallas at the 49ers 7 and driving to a potential tying score with 6:10 remaining.

The 49ers were leading 14-7 at the time on Young's 57-yard touchdown pass to wide receiver Jerry Rice with 2:40 remaining in the third quarter. After that last turnover from Hanks, Young drove his team 87 yards in 11 plays for a 13-yard touchdown pass to tight end Brent Jones. That made the score 21-7 with 2:32 remaining.

The Cowboys got back to within a touchdown when running back Emmitt Smith scored on a two-yard run with 1:20 to play. But when wide receiver Ed McCaffrey recovered the ensuing onside kick, the 49ers ran out the clock.

Aikman's second pass of the day resulted in the game's first controversy. Aiming for tight end Jay Novacek, his throw bounced off the tight end's fingers and looked to have been intercepted by Hanks at midfield.

Officials ruled the pass incomplete, but replays showed the ball never hit the ground. Dallas punted two plays later.

The 49ers had an interception late in the first quarter when Aikman aimed at wide receiver Alvin Harper on the right sideline. Harper slipped, and cornerback Deion Sanders stepped up and caught the ball. Sanders had an open field, but Harper managed to trip him and the 49ers had the ball at the 50.

In other games, *The Associated Press* reported:

Raiders 20, Rams 17: In Anaheim, California, Jeff Hostetler, removed in the fourth quarter with a sprained left toe, threw first-half TD passes of 27 yards to Andrew Glover and 10 yards to Rocket Ismail. Jeff Jaeger added fourth-quarter field goals of 44 and 47 yards for the Raiders (5-5).

The Rams (4-6) also lost their quarterback when Chris Chandler left in the second quarter with a sprained ankle.

Russell ran for 109 yards and an 11-yard TD with 5:43 left as Denver (4-6) stopped visiting Seattle (3-7). Russell's winning run capped an 80-yard, nine-play drive led by John Elway, who completed all five of his passes on the march and finished 17 for 32 for 146 yards.

Packers 17, Jets 10: Brett Favre threw TD passes of 13 yards to Sterling Sharpe and 17 yards to Anthony Morgan as the Packers (6-4) overcame New York (5-5) in Green Bay, Wisconsin, for their third straight victory.

Lions 14, Buccaneers 9: A 69-yard run by Barry Sanders and an ensuing penalty set up a third-quarter Dave Krieg TD pass to Herman Moore that secured Detroit's victory over visiting Tampa Bay.

The victory kept the Lions (5-5) in the playoff picture. It was the fifth straight win for the Bucs (2-8).

In earlier games, *reported Monday in some editions of the Herald Tribune:*

Patriots 26, Viking 20: Drew Bledsoe set NFL records for completions and attempts in leading New England (4-6) back from a 20-point deficit to victory in overtime over visiting Minnesota (7-3).

Bledsoe set league marks of 45 completions and 70 attempts in throwing for 426 yards and three touchdowns. He broke the record of 68 pass attempts (Houston's George Blanda, 1964) and 42 completions (the Jets' Richard Todd, 1980).

Bengals 34, Oilers 31: In Cincinnati, Jeff Blake was blessed again in leading the Bengals (2-8) to their second straight victory and leaving Houston (1-9) as the NFL's worst team.

A hobbling Blake (23 of 33 for 354 yards) finished with four TD passes, coming off the X-ray table with a sprained ankle and hitting a 50-yard pass to set up Doug Pelfrey's last-play, 40-yard field goal for the victory.

Chargers 14, Chiefs 13: In Kansas City, San Diego (8-2) bounced back from a 13-0 deficit late in the third quarter when Stan Humphries (21 of 36

for 206 yards) threw TD passes of 52 yards to Sean Jefferson, and 5 yards to Duane Young with 6:41 left in the game.

Joe Montana (20 of 46 for 178 yards) was intercepted by Darren Carrington, who took the ball to the Chiefs' 8 to set up the winning points. The Chiefs (6-4) fell two games behind the Chargers in the AFC West.

Saints 33, Falcons 32: Morten Andersen kicked his sixth game-winning field goal against Atlanta (5-5), this one from 39 yards with eight seconds left, to lift New Orleans (4-6) at home.

Cardinals 10, Giants 9: A quarterback change from Dave Brown to Kent Graham couldn't help New York (3-7) avoid its seventh straight loss.

Steve Bearerlein found Bryan Reeves, on a 9-yard TD pass with 1:39 remaining, to rally Arizona (4-6). The Cardinals, with their first victory at Giants Stadium since 1983, were down 9-0 at the half. But Greg Davis kicked a 45-yard field goal in the third quarter and the Cardinals held New York to 56 yards in the second half.

Browns 26, Eagles 7: Cleveland's defense shut down Randall Cunningham. Matt Stover kicked four field goals and Mark Rypien added a 3-yard TD pass to Mark Carrier as the Browns (8-2) won for the seventh time in eight games.

The Browns held the Eagles (7-3) to 288 yards as the AFC Central leaders ended Philadelphia's seven-game home winning streak.

Bears 17, Dolphins 14: Kevin Butler, kicked a 40-yard field goal with 59 seconds left and Pete Stoyanovich missed a 45-yarder with two seconds left as the Bears (6-4) hung on to stop the Dolphins' (7-3) in Miami.

Chicago got one of the NFL's more bizarre TDs, off a fake-field goal when receiver Curtis Conway's deflected pass ended up in Keith Jennings's hands and produced a 23-yard score.

Goalkeeper Charged By FA in Bribe Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON—The English Football Association on Monday charged the former Liverpool goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar with accepting bribes to fix soccer matches.

The FA chief executive, Graham Kelly, said Grobbelaar would not be banned and could continue playing, pending a hearing into the allegations.

The Zimbabwean goalkeeper has 14 days to answer to the charges.

"I think it would be very extreme if we were to suspend a player before he had a chance to explain himself," Kelly said. "We cannot preempt the case, we cannot prejudge him."

In Harare, Grobbelaar said Monday that he was happy that he could carry on playing while he fought the charges.

"I am very pleased that I have not been suspended but I'm very disappointed that the charges have been made against me," he said.

The goalkeeper, who has consistently denied the allegations, said his lawyers in Liverpool would produce his side of the story "at the proper time."

Kelly said a disciplinary commission of the FA would be set up to hear the charges against the goalkeeper, who now plays for Southampton.

"We view the charges as very serious indeed," Kelly said. "He has time to consider the charges and consult with his advisers and come back to us."

"There is every hope that it will be just an isolated case," he added.

Kelly said the FA was charging Grobbelaar with two offenses: "conduct which is improper or which is liable to bring the game into disrepute," and "acceptance of consideration with a view to influencing the result of a match."

Kelly said he was informing FIFA, soccer's world governing body, of the action but did not expect FIFA to intervene.

Grobbelaar, who helped Zimbabwe to a 2-1 victory over Zaire in an African Nations Cup match in Harare Sunday, is expected back in England this week. He is due to play for Southampton against Arsenal on Saturday.

The British tabloid *The Sun* alleged last week that the goalkeeper had taken a £40,000 (\$64,000) bribe from a betting syndicate in return for letting in three goals in Liverpool's 3-0 loss to Newcastle last season.

The tabloid said the allegations were supported by secret videotapes and recordings, which it turned over to the FA for investigation. British police also said they would investigate the claim.

Grobbelaar said last week that the *Sun's* claims are false, and he is suing the tabloid for defamation.

The goalkeeper, 37, spent 13 seasons with Liverpool and helped the team win six league championships, three FA Cups and European soccer's top trophy, the Champions' Cup, in 1984.

(AP, Reuters)

SIDELINES

Oilers Said to Fire Coach and Aide

HOUSTON (AP)—The Houston Oilers, whose 1-9 record is the worst in the National Football League, on Monday fired their coach, Jack Pardee, and assistant coach, Kevin Gilbride, a Houston radio station reported.

KTRH, the station for the Oilers radio broadcasts, said Pardee would be replaced by Jeff Fisher, the team's defensive coordinator. Pardee and Gilbride, who was in charge of the offense, had been under fire since the start of the season.

Pardee was in the final year of a five-year contract. In the previous four seasons, the Oilers made the playoffs but failed to get past the first round. Last year, the team started 1-4 but won 11 straight to finish 12-4 and win the AFC Central Division title.

Japan Starts 2002 World Cup Bid

TOKYO (APF)—The Football Association of Japan said Monday that it had, officially notified FIFA, soccer's world governing body, of its candidacy to stage the World Cup in 2002. FIFA's president, Joao Havelange, has said the World Cup will be played in Asia in 2002. South Korea has also announced a bid to organize the tournament.

For the Record

Dalian, a club in northeast China, became the country's first professional soccer league champion, winning 14 of 22 matches, the Xinhua news agency reported Monday.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL							East						
NFL Standings							West						
AMERICAN CONFERENCE							NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE						
East							Central						
W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA		W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	
Akron	7	3	0	.700	229	167	Dallas	8	3	0	.800	262	141
Buffalo	5	4	0	.556	196	175	San Francisco	7	3	0	.700	214	174
Cincinnati	4	6	0	.400	214	223	Arizona	4	6	0	.400	124	176
Cleveland	4	6	0	.400	214	223	N.Y. Giants	3	7	0	.300	221	229
New England	4	6	0	.400	214	223	Washington	3	7	0	.300	220	228
Central							West						
W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA		W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	
Cleveland	8	2	0	.800	219	118	Minneapolis	7	3	0	.700	224	141
Pittsburgh	4	6	0	.400	153	215	Chicago	4	6	0	.400	172	182
Cincinnati	5	5	0	.500	175	151	Green Bay	4	6	0	.400	225	143
Houston	1	9	0	.100	147	215	Detroit	5	5	0	.500	199	217
West							East						
W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA		W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	
San Diego	8	2	0	.800	243	164	San Francisco	5	5	0	.500	205	195
Kansas City	4	4	0	.500	192	192	Atlanta	4	6	0	.400	177	197
LA Raiders	5	5	0	.500	203	222	LA Raiders	4	6	0	.400	177	197
Cowboys	3	7	0	.300	220	243	New Orleans	4	6	0	.400	209	261
Seattle	3	7	0	.300	195	195	Southwest						
							W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	
							Arizona	10	N.Y. Giants	9			
							Chicago	10	San Francisco	12			
							New Orleans	7	MINN	14			
							Howard	10	San Francisco	12			
							Cincinnati	14	Houston	31			

New Grand Prix Champ Has No Regrets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ADELAIDE, Australia—Michael Schumacher was making no apologies Monday for becoming the first German world Formula One champion after he and his chief rival, Damon Hill of Britain, were forced out of the Australian Grand Prix by a crash.

Hill, trailing Schumacher by a point going into the Adelaide street race Sunday, needed to beat the German to win the crown. But his hopes vanished when his Williams-Renault suffered damage to a suspension arm in the crash that also knocked Schumacher out of the race.

"It would have certainly been more sweet to win a world championship other than like this, but if you take the whole season then I think it's fair to say that I deserve the championship," Schumacher said.

Schumacher won the season's first four races and led the field by 33 points after the Canadian Prix, the fifth of the year, in June. Overall, he won eight of the season's 16 races, despite a two-race suspension.

But Britain's tabloid newspapers were united on Monday in questioning Schumacher's title victory.

"Smash and grab," was the Daily Mail's headline. "Schumacher out!" raged the Daily Express.

A Sun editorial commented: "Damon Hill should be world champion today. He was robbed of the title not by lack of skill or courage, but by Michael Schumacher's dirty driving."

In *The Mirror*, a caption under a photo of the collision said, "This is the moment when Michael Schumacher was handed a cheat."

Schumacher and his Benetton team chief, Flavio Briatore, said the crash was accidental, caused because his car was undrivable. It had been crippled by the German's heavy impact with the trackside wall moments earlier.

Said Hill, "People all over the world will be debating for a long time what really happened."

Nigel Mansell of Britain, Hill's Williams-Renault teammate, won the race Sunday but said his next challenge was to find a contract for next season.

"We might go fishing, we might go motor racing, really it's in the hands of the powers that be," he said.

Mansell, 41, is negotiating with Williams-Renault about partnering Hill next season. Williams-Renault already has Hill under contract and also could use David Coulthard, who raced for the team after the death of Ayrton Senna in the San Marino Grand Prix.

Mansell, who raced four times for Williams this season, said he expected a decision within two to three weeks. Several other teams also are reported to be interested in signing him.

"Everyone will just have to be a little bit more patient," said Mansell, the 1992 Formula One champion and 1993 IndyCar Series champion. "I think you'll find that it will all be sorted out in the next couple of weeks."

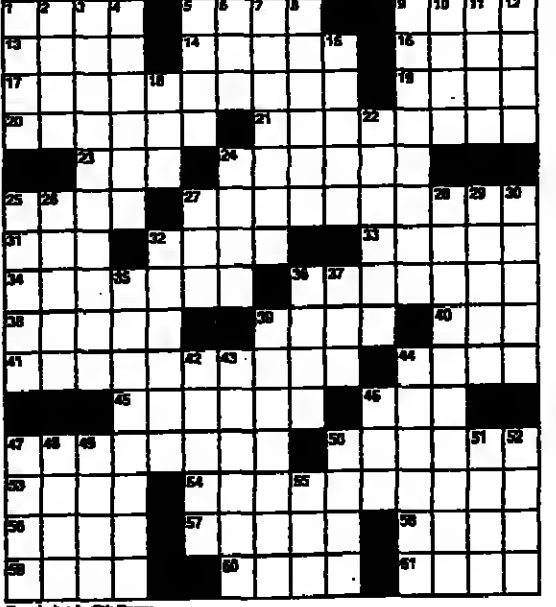
Mansell spent 1993 and most of 1994 driving in IndyCar races. His victory in Adelaide was his first in seven attempts.

(AP, Reuters, AP)

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Lupino et al.
 - Rock band equipment
 - Swabs
 - "Cheers" habitué
 - French landscape painter
 - Toward shelter
 - Talk show host's holiday song?
 - Holler
 - Interference in a leaf
 - Goes first
 - How heaven?
 - County bordering London
 - Window frame
 - Actor's first course?
 - Wine cask
 - Swing around
 - Spitting
 - Education for the deaf
 - Carrot cousin
 - Street show
 - Bit of medicine
 - Car in a 1984 hit song
 - Artist's soup ingredients?
 - Ear-related
 - H.S. Jr.'s exam
 - Tempestuous
 - Legal matter
 - Smart Alec
 - Jesse James, e.g.
 - Buffalo's lake
 - Playwright's rubbish?
 - Drum sound
 - Moonshiner's need
 - Look—(explore)
 - Grandson of Adler
 - Old record company
 - Auspices: Var.

- DOWN**
- To Live and Die
 - Active one
 - English composer's trap?
 - Untrinked
 - Clearest target
 - Bossy's call
 - Musical intro
 - Sherry classification
 - Actress-director's vegetables?
 - Source of trans-fatty acids
 - Ill-gotten wealth
 - serve (gas sign)
 - Russian kings
 - Foxy
 - Wish for
 - Poor part of town
 - Baby bird?
 - Ear-related
 - Capp and Capone
 - Film maker's argot?
 - Station
 - Heebie-jeebies, e.g.
 - Mexican's nap
 - General's catch of the day?
 - all in this together?
 - Press clothes
 - Cylindrical building
 - Norse capital
 - Italian wine center
 - on first?
 - R.N.'s skill



ART BUCHWALD

Reasoning Together

WASHINGTON — I am one of those people who believes that the tobacco companies should advertise in newspapers to get their message of brotherhood across. The reason for this is that cigarette manufacturers are spending more money than Macy's in newspaper advertising begging smokers and nonsmokers to love each other.

Their plea is to keep government from regulating what we put in our mouths and to stop the police from using tear gas when they discover cigarette smoke coming out of somebody's window. Their slogan is, "Together we can work it out." The obvious question is, "Are they out of their blinks' minds?"

The tobacco companies' appeal just won't work. I was in a restaurant the other day in what is known in eating places as

"no-man's land." I was seated at one of the tables that adjoin the smoking section.

A woman lit up a cigarette, and the person at the next table said, "Would you mind putting that piece of fifth out?"

The smoker, who had been trained by someone from the Philip Morris School of Remedial Puffing, responded, "I have rights, too."

The nonsmoker said, "So do I. If you don't extinguish that cigarette right now, I'll dump this tomato ketchup all over your nice white dress."

The husband of the smoker smiled and said, "Can't we work this out?"

The husband of the nonsmoker said, "What's there to work out? Your wife is smoking and we're forced to inhale it. You have no right to make my wife ill when I'm paying \$20 for her charcoal-grilled tuna."

The smoking patron declared, "You nonsmokers are all alike. You don't care about someone else's pleasure. My husband and I worked all our lives so that we could afford Parisian. Is there any other reason you don't want me to smoke besides the fact that it makes you sick?"

"How about this? You seem like a very nice woman and I don't want you to die."

The smoker had tears in her eyes. "That's what my children tell me, but they're being corrupted by their teachers. If smoking wasn't safe, tennis players wouldn't play in Virginia Slims tournaments."

The smoker's husband said, "Now you have Auntie all upset and she's shredded her charcoal filter. There is obviously no point in us reasoning together. The next time we come here we're going to bring a semiautomatic weapon because the only thing that nonsmokers understand is force."

Marcel Ophüls: Seeking Truth in an Uneasy Present

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — The apartment bordering the Bois de Boulogne is spacious, spare of memorabilia — few paintings, no knickknack souvenirs. Marcel Ophüls, who has been living here, with interruptions, since the building went up in 1936, has spent his life examining layers of memory and consciousness, the shameful past, the uneasy present. He has provoked, manipulated or fascinated, depending on where you sit, but he has revolutionized the documentary form from a droning, truth-telling form to a marathon event that mixes news clips, fiction and musical comedy.

"People like Fred Wiseman, Claude Lanzmann and myself are aware that implicating ourselves in the film, making our choices known, and showing that we're part of the show-business tradition, means telling a story, making people come alive on screen. To give audiences the choice of agreeing or disagreeing with my views, I put myself on the screen, even though I know I'm not Cary Grant — too old, too bald — because it has to do with this very serious notion of game-playing."

In "The Sorrow and the Pity" (made in 1969 and released only in 1971), set during the Occupation in the city of Clermont-Ferrand, Ophüls was offscreen. In his new film on journalism in wartime, "Wellness of Arms" ("The Troubles We've Seen"), he makes an entrance donning a hat, like Mitterrand, like Follini, like all the great megalomaniacs, and goes off to join war correspondents at the Holiday Inn in Sarajevo.

The two-part film, which opens next week in France, is about fake heroes, real heroes and villains in part of Europe that is slipping into oblivion. The huge cast of heroes includes John Burns of The New York Times, John Simpson of the BBC, Martine Larocque-Joubert of France 2, and the veteran correspondent Martha Gellhorn, interviewed at her home in Wales, "because she is the link to the past, to the Second World War and the Spanish Civil War."

The son of Max Ophüls, the German-born director of elegant films like "La Ronde," "Letter From an

Unknown Woman" and "Lola Montès," Marcel Ophüls has developed his own ingenious style and an unorthodox way of interviewing. He interrupts, laughs encouragingly, asks an insidious question, poker-faced. Now 67, an opinionated man with trenchant humor, he is not easy to pin down.

Today, he gets up to make coffee, opens and shuts doors, flies to the phone, he points out that his Oscar, standing behind the door, was won not for "The Sorrow and the Pity" but for "Hotel Terminus," his film about Klaus Barbie, and that the small lacquered table where we sit was where his father held story conferences.

He has forgotten about the coffee. "I've developed something that may seem shocking for a documentary filmmaker who is supposed to be preoccupied only with content, only with virtue, especially if he handles epic tragic themes with real people suffering and dying. But a filmmaker, if he has any artistic ambition, has to become more interested in form than in content. Of course that sounds shocking in connection with Sarajevo; like many shocking things, it has to be faced."

The film begins with an excerpt from Max Ophüls's "Mayerling to Sarajevo." "My father was shooting the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in the south of France on the day the Second World War broke out, so this was a way to approach Sarajevo today. I knew I wanted to get there at Christmas in the snow."

Marcel Ophüls arrives at the Holiday Inn to the tune of Bing Crosby singing "White Christmas," a guest appearance out of the past; the Marx brothers show up, Jimmy Cagney tap dancing and Laurence Olivier's "touch of Harry in the night" from "Henry V" counterpoint the drama of the besieged city. "Some young people may not get the references; they may not make the emotional link to Sarajevo, the place where our culture is going to pot."

Although his films look tightly plotted, the director says that there is more improvisation than planning: "How can you predict what's going to happen, and if you can, you shouldn't. I didn't choose any of my



Marcel Ophüls with the BBC correspondent John Simpson.

characters, nobody was auditioned. People are interesting, if you just let them talk, if you let God be your copilot, chance meetings pay off. The real work is the story-telling."

After shooting, he spent six months pulling the strands together, writing a complete, annotated script: "I would commit suicide if I had to watch 120 hours of rushes," he exclaims.

There is enough material for another film on his shelves, but he wants to go back to Sarajevo because he hasn't been close enough to the bullets. "War correspondents are today's resistance fighters and I don't think you can make a film about courage unless you're there; you can't be an armchair critic. Even at my advanced age, I've discovered the thrill of adrenaline flowing and the idea that we're doing something against the cynicism of our times."

He blames the "democratization of cynicism" on television, rock culture, and gurus like Roland Barthes,

Michel Foucault and Jacques Lacan. "Pandering to the young, the arrested development people — instead of becoming mature, these people became yuppies. We started with cynicism in '68 and now that pseudo-revolt has turned into complicity with the system."

The polemical and politically incorrect filmmaker, who studied philosophy at the Sorbonne, describes his role as that of an agent provocateur. "The Sorrow and the Pity," made for television, was banned for a decade on French TV. "When de Gaulle asked what the film was about, he was told it showed certain truths about resistance, collaboration and the French. The General said, 'Truths? But France needs hope, dignity and a future, not truths.'"

Ophüls laughs, adding, "From the General's point of view, he was probably right."

In 1981, all the French networks scrambled to get the documentary

and get on the good side of the Socialists.

Although he voted Socialist, Ophüls says he always distrusted François Mitterrand; he calls him, "the man whose cynicism has been contagious, whose acceptance of other people's misery has led to murder and mayhem and crime and genocide. His pro-Serb policy shows the same cynicism he has displayed toward the Jews."

Genocide is at the hidden heart of the film. In the Serb camp, a soldier says, "We're not Arabs, we're not stupid," and an officer asks Ophüls, "Your name is Marcel? Like Proust? He was also a Jew." But the filmmaker objects to portraying Jews as unique victims, railing against "victimization lobbies that provoke anti-Semitism."

"The gas chambers were unique, but this is a medal we're going to pin on our chest forever? Survivors have a right to feel unique, but New York Jews who never got any closer than Rumpelstiltskin to the Warsaw ghetto to claim the uniqueness of their suffering!"

Max Ophüls, who had escaped Germany with his wife and son, became a French citizen in 1938. After the fall of France, they left the apartment near the Bois and went into hiding; with the help of the actor and director Louis Jouvet, they crossed into Switzerland. The family arrived in the United States in July 1941. "My father was without work for four years. I went to Hollywood High. He made me take U.S. citizenship; he said, 'Kiddo, I'm not financing you back to Europe because we don't know what's going to happen.'"

Marcel is forever addicted to Hollywood of the '40s: "I'd rather see Lizabeth's 'Shop Around the Corner' for the 23rd time than see a new Iranian picture. It's lazy and it's wrong."

On the Chicago film festival jury recently, he saw films that crosscut between fiction and nonfiction the way his do. "I discovered that we all have the same preoccupation and deal with it formally in the same way. *Es liegt in der Luft* — it's in the air — my father would have said."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer.

WEATHER

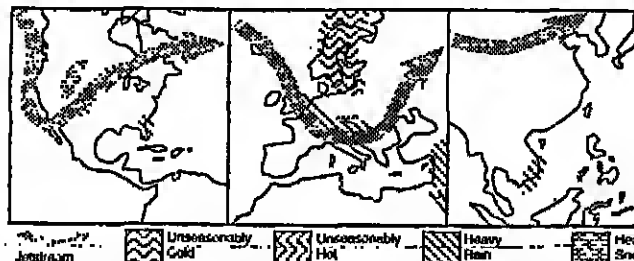
Europe

	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
	C	F	C	F
Amsterdam	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Antwerp	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Berlin	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Brussels	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Copenhagen	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Dublin	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Frankfurt	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Geneva	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
London	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Lyon	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Madrid	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Munich	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Nice	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Paris	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Rome	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Stockholm	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Vienna	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51
Zurich	24/73	13/55	21/57	15/51

Oceania

Auckland	20/28	9/48	sh	20/28	13/55	pc
Sydney	27/30	18/74	s	28/32	17/62	sh

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
Much of the East will be dry and pleasant Wednesday and Thursday, then milder Friday. Showers and gusty winds are likely later in the week. A strong cold front will bring a sudden downpour to London and Paris Wednesday night or Thursday. The West Coast will have some rain Wednesday, then it will dry out.

Middle East							Latin America						
	Today			Tomorrow				Today			Tomorrow		
	High	Low	W	High	Low	W		High	Low	W	High	Low	W
	C	F	C	C	F	C		C	F	C	C	F	C
Bahia	20/16	20/16	18	20/16	18	18	Buenos Aires	33/22	19/25	30	20/32	18/20	18
Bombay	21/10	13/25	9	21/10	14/27	11	Caracas	31/22	20/27	27	20/27	17/20	17
Damascus	16/10	8/16	9	16/11	9/17	11	La Habana	27/10	17/22	21	27/10	17/22	17
London	11/09	12/53	6	16/01	12/53	11	Mexico City	22/17	9/14	8	22/17	9/14	8
Madras	24/23	18	21	24/27	8/10	9	Rio de Janeiro	27/10	21/10	27	27/10	21/10	27
Mumbai	31/08	27/10	6	26/19	12/53	11	Santiago	24/15	8/16	8	25/17	10/50	10

Legend: s-sunny, p-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, d-doudy, a-showers, l-thunderstorm, r-rain, g-glow/fog, snow, snow-melt, w-westerly. All temps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. v.1

Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, t=thunderstorms, f=fog, r=rain, dr=drizzle, b=blizzard, m=mist, W=weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Asia

	Today				Tomorrow			
	High	Low	W	H	High	Low	W	H
	C/F	C/F			C/F	C/F		
Bangkok	31.88	22/7.1	c	30.85	22/7.3			
Beijing	8.46	1.34	c	11.52	6.13			
Hong Kong	25.77	19.66	pc	26.79	21.70			
Calcutta	32.66	24.33	pc	32.63	24.75			
Hanoi	29.84	16.55	c	29.34	11.52			
Soual	9.48	6.43	ph	12.93	4.43			
Shanghai	16.81	13.75	ph	16.82	13.85			
Singapore	32.63	23.53	1	31.68	23.55			
Tokyo	8.46	3.47	ph	11.52	5.57			
Africa								
Accra	21.70	14.57	a	23.71	16.61	1		
Cairo Town	19.66	9.44	a	22.73	13.55	1		
Harare	24.73	13.53	c	22.73	11.61			
Kenya	14.63	4.39	pc	22.71	11.61			
Lagos	31.68	24.33	c	32.39	25.77			
Nairobi	20.98	12.53	ph	22.71	13.65	1		
Tunis	21.70	10.50	ph	22.71	13.65	1		

Africa
Algeria 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55
Cairo 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55
Cape Town 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55
Durban 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55
Harare 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55
Johannesburg 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55
Lima 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55
Lusaka 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55
Nairobi 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55
Rabat 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55
Tunis 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55 11/23 53/55

Detroit	11/52	13/34	ph	10/50	3/37	s
Honolulu	29/84	23/73	sh	29/84	22/84	r
Houston	23/73	14/57	c	22/71	15/59	sh
Los Angeles	21/70	9/42	ph	21/70	8/46	ph
Miami	27/80	23/73	r	28/82	22/71	r
Minneapolis	9/48	-1/31	s	8/46	1/24	ph
Montreal	8/40	-1/31	c	7/44	0/32	ph
Nassau	28/85	23/73	sh	28/82	22/71	r
New York	19/65	7/44	c	12/53	7/44	c
Phoenix	26/79	9/45	s	22/71	11/52	ph
San Francisco	13/51	9/45	sh	14/57	8/46	ph
Seattle	9/48	3/37	c	8/46	0/32	s
Toronto	10/50	0/32	c	10/50	0/32	s
Washington	20/68	8/46	ph	14/57	7/44	r

THE lady may be a 3.2 million-year-old fossil, but she still has what it takes to be the guest of honor at a black-tie dinner at the Metropolitan Club in New York. The Institute of Human Origins, which usually boozes a living scientist at its annual benefit, is celebrating the 20th anniversary of the discovery of Lucy, the skeleton of one of man's oldest ancestors. However, Lucy won't be at the party. "She is resting in a wooden box in a safe in Addis Ababa," said Dr. Donald Johanson, one of the scientists who found her in Ethiopia in 1974.

A.M. Rosenthal, the former executive editor of The New York Times and a columnist for the newspaper, will receive the Light of Truth Award from the International Campaign for Tibet for his efforts to expose the plight of the Tibetan people.

Princess Diana, 33, is coming out of semi-retirement with a vengeance. She was attending a reception Monday where British Red Cross officials were to announce that she will head their fund-raising campaign for next year's 125th anniversary of

the organization. The high-profile charity role has been heralded as the end of the withdrawal from public life she declared suddenly last December, and comes amid media reports depicting her as lonely and unstable but determined to fight a hostile royal machine. However, a Buckingham Palace spokeswoman said the Red Cross role "should not be seen as a comeback." Coincidentally, or not so coincidentally, while she did her bit for the Red Cross, her estranged husband, Prince Charles, was celebrating his 46th birthday.

Alessandra Mussolini, 32, the granddaughter of Benito Mussolini, is expecting her first child in July. Mussolini, a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the neo-fascist National Alliance party, said she planned to keep working. "It may slow me down some, but I really want to deal with it as if I were a man," she said. She is married to Mauro Fiorani, an officer of Italy's tax police.

Didier Van Cauwelaert, 34, has won the Prix Goncourt, France's most prestigious literary award, for "Un Aller simple" (One-Way Ticket), a poetic satire of France's immigration laws. The prize carries a symbolic cash award of 50 francs (\$9). Another literary prize, the Prix Renaudot, was given to Guillaume Le Touze, 26, for his novel "Comme ton père" (Like Your Father).



Didier Van Cauwelaert.

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